Missing

Date

27 SEPTEMBER

THE
KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,423—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1888.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-12 per doz. bottles.
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle	
"Glenlivonia"	
"Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell.	28th Sept.
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	5th Oct.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th ,,
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	19th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell.	26th ,,
B.L.	ROME	5011	1,0 0	A. W. Adamson.	2nd Nov.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	9th ,,
B.L.	ARCADIA	6501	1300	W. B. Andrews.	16th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell.	23rd ,,
*	HYDASPAS	2984	500	S. Bason	30th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.L.	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take passengers for London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about 26th September and 10th October.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th September, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
DCO. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Oct	20th Nov.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th ,,	10th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	on the 6th October, 1888.
BISAGNO	,, 27th ,, ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th Sept., 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. to sail on
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	9th Oct.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	9th Nov.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued especially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
ELEKTRA	P Mersa	4,200	600	14th Oct.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 13th Sept, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Ton.	H.P.	Captain.	To Sail.
ARABIA	3544	480	J. Laird	4th October.
ASIA	3550	480	J Harris	25th ,, ,,
HISPANIA	3310	480	G. C. Boothby	30th Nov.

Passengers by s.s. Arabia can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 24th August, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
If sufficient inducement offers.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4,100	500	11th Nov.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The following Cargo Steamers, having accommodation for four passengers each at reduced fares, Cabins on deck, forward of Engines, will sail as follows :—

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2,700	300	13th Oct.
METHLEY HALL	A. Buck	3,500	400	13th ,,
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	22nd ,,
WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3,500	400	30th ,,

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th Sept., 1888.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."

THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which all Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th September, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie en route, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a. m., on 30th September, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 1,780 tons, on or about 27th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 4th October, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1 978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA *VIA* RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 29th September, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th September, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all ports of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERFECT SEAMLESS.

LAWN-TENNIS BALL.

Per doz., Rs. 12-8.
The best yet Introduced, Regulation Size.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CRICKET BALLS.
TREACHER'S.

These can be relied upon as thoroughly good.

	Rs. a.
Double-seamed ..... each	3 8
Treble-seamed ..... ,,	4 8
Quadruple-seamed, Registered pattern, the finest manufacture ..... ,,	5 4

Complete List of Cricket Kit free on application.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WIRE RAT TRAPS.

SIMPLE, STRONG, AND EFFECTIVE.
Each from Re. 1.

TREACHER & CO., LD.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BATS, CRICKET BATS.

Nothing but the best kept.

Bats for Boys	each Re. 1-10 to	3	0
,, Single, Cane	each Rs.	7	0
,, Double ,,	,, ,,	8	8
,, Treble ,,	,, ,,	10	8
Patent Excellent Bat	,, ,,	14	8
Cobbett's all cane	,, ,,	13	0
Frowd's Driver	,, ,,	15	8

We recommend our Single, Double, and Treble Cane Bats as thoroughly good value. The Single Cane Bat is specially recommended for general use, its low price enabling it to be used for practice.

Detailed Catalogue sent Free on Application.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0 per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0 ,,
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0	0 ,,
Souchong	,,	0	14	0 ,,
Mixture (Congou)	,,	0	9	6 ,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

STILL RHINE WINES.

THESE WINES have a very distinct character and classification. They are naturally fermented Wines, of low alcoholic strength, averaging only about eighteen per cent. From the great skill and attention these wines receive, they keep a long time, and are altogether fine specimens of pure and natural wines, being wholesome, delicate, and appetising.

	Per doz. bots. Rs. a.	½ bots. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIMER, a light refreshing Rhenish Wine, particularly suitable for dinner purposes, and, in fact, one of the best cheap light wines produced in any country ..... 2 years in bottle	19 0	11 0
HOCHHEIMER, the produce of a good district of the Rhine. It is a delicate Wine with full body and fine aroma ..... 2 years in bottle	27 0	15 0
RUDESHEIMER, old vintage, a wine distinguished by considerable dryness and delicacy, very distinctive in character, and much appreciated by Hock drinkers, ... old in bottle	35 0	19
STEINWEIN in Bocksbeutels.—Very choice fine old wine, real Steinwein	28 0	...

PHILLIPS AND Co., Ld.,
FORT AND BYCULLA, BOMBAY; AND POONA.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

PERAMBULATORS.
SPECIALLY MADE FOR INDIA.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, would draw special attention to their importation of Perambulators, which are of first-class workmanship and finish, being strong, durable, yet light—the essential points in a good carriage—they form a companion which no family with young Children in India should be without. The following are strongly recommended :—

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
Single, Three-wheels, Wooden Body Perambulators, well upholstered, on 20-in. Bicycle Iron-tyred wheels, with Porcelain Handles, Apron and Summer Hood, complete	30 0
Do. do. with 18-in. Bicycle *Rubber*-tyred Wheels, complete	30 0
Single, Superior three Wheels, wooden body Perambulator, well upholstered, on 20-in. Bicycle *Rubber*-tyred wheels, complete	35 0
Single, three Wheels, Cab-shaped wooden body Perambulators, richly upholstered, on 23-in. best Bicycle *Rubber*-tyred Wheels, with Porcelain Handles, Apron and Belgians triped Canopy, complete	40 0
Wood body *vis-a-vis*, 20-in. and 16-in. Bicycle Iron-Wheels, Waterproof, Brass-jointed Turnover Hood, Porcelain Handles, Apron, &c., complete	45 0
Do. do. on 23-in. and 18-in. Wheels, complete	60 0
Superior do. do. richly upholstered	75 0
Rural *vis-a-vis* Perambulator, 20-in. and 16-in. Bicycle Iron-tyred Wheels, with Brass-jointed Waterproof Reversible Hood nicely upholstered, Apron, complete	27 0
Superior *Vis a-vis* Perambulator, richly upholstered, and finished, on 23-in. and 18-in. Wheels, complete	51 0
Good quality Wicker Basinette *vis-a-vis* Perambulators, Porcelain Handles, four 18-in. and 14-in. Bicycle Iron-tyred wheels, with Brass-jointed Turnover, Waterproof, Hood, Apron, complete	40 0
Do. do. do. 20-in. and 16-in. Wheels.	45 0
Superior do. do. very nicely upholstered, complete	56 0
Wicker Basinette (superior), 23-in. and 18-in. Bicycle Iron-tyred Wheels, richly upholstered, with Reversible Brass-jointed Waterproof Hood, Porcelain Handles, Apron, &c., complete	80 0
Waterproof Hoods for the Rainy Seasons complete, with Frame Straps, &c.— For Single Perambulator, superior Brass-jointed	10 8
Do. do. for *vis-a-vis* Perambulator	13 8
Summer Canopies complete	6 0
Do. do superior, to come down at the ends	7 0
Spare Waterproof Aprons	2 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, TANDEMS
HUMBER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

PRICE LISTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

YACHTING, CRICKETING AND GYMKHANA SUITS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
FINE BLUE SERGE, double or single breasted above	45 0	WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL SHIRTS, with Collar attached, thoroughly shrunk and fine	10 0
BEST WHITE FLANNEL CRICKETING SUITS, made as above	35 0	WHITE CRICKETING SHIRTS	3 8
SUPER FANCY STRIPED CRICKETING FLANNEL SUITS, made as above	40 0	ELASTIC CRICKETING BELTS	2 0
WHITE and TAN CANVAS DECK SHOES	8 8	BRIDLE LEATHER BELTS	2 8
		POLO or FOOT-BALL JERSEYS, striped	6 8
		TENNIS SHOES, extra quality	11 8

Patterns and Catalogue will be sent on receipt of Post Card.
CARRIAGE and PACKING FREE on all parcels sent by V. P. P.

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BOMBAY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to announce to our Constituents that we have now on INSPECTION a large selection of TWEEDS, HOMESPUNS, CASHMERES, and CHEVIOTS, the latest and most stylish productions, adapted for LOUNGE, WALKING, and VISITING Suits.

Our special light makes in Corkscrews and Twills for Dress Suits.

We have also an extensive choice of BREECHES materials, comprising VELVET CORDS, WHIP CORDS, CHIPPING NORTON TWEEDS, DOES, MOLESKINS, and CASHMERES.

WE GUARANTEE PERFECT FIT, FASHIONABLE CUT, AND SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

Self-measurement Forms forwarded on Application.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, BREECHES, AND HABIT MAKERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.'S
CLEARANCE SALE OF

CLOCKS	PLATED WARE
TIME-PIECES	SILVER CARD CASES
GOLD NECKLETS	do. CIGARETTE CASES
do. BRACELETS	do. WATCH BOXES
do. LOCKETS	do. STUDS
do. NECKCHAINS, &c., &c.	do. BANGLES, &c., &c.

And also a large Assortment of Miscellaneous Articles too numerous to mention.

ENORMOUS REDUCTION
REAL BARGAIN.

TO BE LET.

THE DESIRABLE PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. Favre-Leuba & Co., which will be VACANT on or about the 1st of January, 1889.

For terms apply to the undersigned.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving antern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.,
PRIME CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

WE very confidently recommend our Arrivals of TRICHINOPOLY and JAVA Cigars and Cheroots, expressly prepared for us by European Houses from the very finest Tobaccos grown.

The following kinds are specialities ! :—

		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
THOMSON'S CHEROOTS, with straw, light coloured leaf, smoke freely, leaving a fine white ash	per box of 100	1 14	per 1,000	17 0
JAVA.—ALBERT No. 1, an extremely mild choice brand, very highly recommended, for burning uniformly, with the flavour and bouquet of the real Havannah, and leaving a beautifully white ash ; extremely popular	per box of 100	3 4	per 1,000	30 0
JAVA—ALBERT No. 2, just as choice a Cigar as the above, but smaller	per box of 100	3 0	per 1,000	27 0
HAVANNAH.—I. Similar Cigars to the highly popular and renowned variety known as "Beehives"	per box of 100	2 0	per 1,000	18 0
HAVANNAH.—II. As No. I., but smaller ; both the above sorts are unequalled as to quality	per box of 100	1 12	per 1,000	15 5

COOPER, MADON & COMPANY, LD.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND MERCHANTS.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 ,, Single Express
500 ,, Do. Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES,

SCHIEDMAYERS. COLLARD AND COLLARD. | ROENISCH. PLEYEL AND WOLFF

AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS MAKERS

AMERICAN ORGANS
HARMONIUMS
EVERY KIND OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

OLPHERTS'S METALLIC PAINT.

PREPARED FROM PURE OXIDE OF IRON.
AT THE
WORKS—KUTNI STATION, E. I. RAILWAY.

OLPHERTS'S OXIDE OF IRON PAINT has been supplied to—The Department of Public Works, the Karachi Harbour Works, the Government Dockyards—Calcutta and Bombay—the Indian State Railways, Municipalities of Calcutta, Bombay, Simla, &c., &c.

The attention of Engineers, and all users of Paint, is drawn to its cheapness and the purity of the material, and its special suitability for use on iron structures.

Price, at Bombay, Rs. 8-8, and at Kutni, E. I. Railway, Rs. 7 per cwt. Special quotations for large quantities.

EWART, LATHAM AND CO.
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

JAPANESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES
FRESH ARRIVAL!!!

COMPRISING BEAD and REED CHICKS made specially to order, of almost all SIZES, SCREENS, Paper, Silk and Satin, a fresh Stock and an Unrivalled an Extensive Collection of JAPANESE PORCELAIN, BRONZE, COPPER, LACQUERED WARE suitable for presentation.

All Articles are marked in plain figures at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES to effect speedy sales and make room for fresh goods.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY.
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including Conveyance. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the rural. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horses shoed Purgley under the management of a Reputable practical English Farrier, and every class of diseases treated.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. Wedderburn, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 6; postage free.

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on 19 June, 2017

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO MARSEILLES.

S. S. "ASAMA," 3,000 Tons, Commander W. NEWELL, sailing about 6th October. A few state cabins left. FARE extremely low.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Passenger Agents & Bankers:
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE JADOWJEE BAGHOWJEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, which was to be held this day, has been, for want of quorum, ADJOURNED till TO-MORROW, the 27th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon.

LILLADHUR SHAMJEE,
Chairman appointed at the said Meeting.
Bombay, 26th September, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities of Pure Clean Tallow as the company may require from time to time during twelve months commencing 1st November next, estimated at 25 tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form Sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500 will be received by the Acting Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 17th October next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned.

A small sample of about 8 oz. of Tallow must accompany each Tender.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th September, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that MEMON AHMED NUTHOO has contracted to sell to the Trustees of the Estate and effects of the late KANJEE KHETSEY. All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of the Bazaar Gate Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, within the Fort, containing by admeasurement 115 square yards, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 2206, and Street Nos. 258-266, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 5,692, and New Survey No. 5,695, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Bazaar Gate Street, on or towards the west partly by the property of Huridas Kuverji and partly by that of Jadhowjee Meghjee, on or towards the north by the property of Moolchand Vunsonjee, and on or towards the south by the property of Gangji Lakhmidass, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Memon Ahmed Nathoo. All persons having any claim or demand on the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office, No. 41, Medow Street, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same (if any) will be considered as null and void.—Dated this 26th day of September, 1888.

KHUNDERAO MOROJI,
Attorney for the Purchasers.

RUBIES.

THE undersigned have pleasure to announce the receipt of a few

BURMESE RUBIES

of excellent quality, may be mounted

IN RINGS, EARRINGS, &c.,

in the shortest possible time. Apply to

Messrs. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY OR POONA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
COUPONS on London cashed or collected.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
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ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW STATIONERY.

CONSIGNMENT FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
SUPERFINE GRANITE NOTE—		
Large	1 6	per ream.
Ditto Do. Do.		
Octavo	1 4	„
Ditto CREAM LAID—Large Post	2 0	„
BANK POST—Large, Cream Wove	2 8	„
Ditto ditto, Azure „	2 8	„
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Cream	4 4	„
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Azure	4 4	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
GRANITE—No. 7, to match "Superfine Granite Note, large"	4 0	per 1,000
GRANITE COURT SHAPE—Octavo, to match octavo note of same quality	5 4	„
CREAM LAID ENVELOPES—No. 7, to match Superfine Cream Laid, Large Post Note-paper	5 8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size, Cream wove, to match Bank Large Post, Cream..	5 8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size, Azure wove, to match Bank Large Post, Azure	5 8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Opaque ...	8 8	„
SPECIAL SECRETIVE.—No. 7½ ...	3 3	„
Ditto. medium octavo	5 0	„
RAILWAY BUFF—No. 7	2 0	„
Ditto. No. 10	2 4	„
AMERICAN DEEP BUFF—No. 7....	2 0	„
Ditto. Ditto.—No. 10	2 7	„
AMERICAN SPECIAL BUFF—No. 7	2 4	„
Ditto. Ditto.—No. 10...	3 0	„

FOR SALE,
AT
GUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

Just unpacked a bran new English VICTORIA, light and stylish, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A few second-hand English BROUGHAMS, by well known makers, very little used.

Some gram and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.

And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

Single and double-seated BROUGHAMS let out on hire, with or without horses, during the monsoon.

Apply to

GUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NOTICES.

SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Sub-Committee of the above Fund will be held on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 5 p.m., at the Office of Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, when members are requested to attend.

NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY,
For Self and Joint Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 25th Sept., 1888.

THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per share will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 28th instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 22nd day of September, 1888, on production of share certificates.

A. W. CAMPBELL,
Acting Chief Agent.
Bombay, 25th September, 1888.

APPLICANTS for the POST of MEDICAL OFFICER to H. E. the NAWAB SIR KHOORSHID JAH are informed that the services of a Medical gentleman have been secured, and that the vacancy advertised for no longer exists.

JAMES D. COSTA,
Private Secretary to H. E. Nawab Sir Khoorshid Jah, K. C. I. E.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana State Railway, the Holkar State Railway, the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway and the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.)

ALTERATION IN TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and from the 1st October, 1888, the Mail Train Service between BOMBAY, WADHWAN, DELHI, AGRA FORT, and FEROZEPORE CANTONMENT will be altered.

2. The DOWN Mail Train will leave BOMBAY at 18-30 and arrive at LAHORE at 9-0 (*via* REWARI and FEROZEPORE CANTONMENT) on the fourth day.

The UP Train will leave LAHORE at 17-25 and arrive BOMBAY at 8-15 on the fourth day.

3. The Timings of the Mail as also of other Passenger Trains will be as follows :—

STATIONS.		DOWN TRAINS. Ordinary.		Ordinary.		Ordinary.		Mail.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
BOMBAY—COLABA ...	d	...		6	30	11	55	18	30
Surat ...	d	7	45	17	15	22	50	1	50
Baroda ...	a	12	15	21	50	3	18	5	0
Do. ...	d	12	30	...		3	30	5	10
Ahmedabad ...	a	16	0	...		6	50	7	40
Wadhwan Extension.									
Ahmedabad ...	d	16	30	...		...		8	10
Wadhwan ...	a	20	25	...		...		11	10
		Local Mixed.				Mixed.			
Ahmedabad ...	d	21	20	...		13	48	8	30
Abu Road ...	d	8	0	...		22	39	15	12
Ajmere ...	a	0	15	...		12	25	1	40
								Mixed (Mail)	
H. and S.-N. S. Ry.									
Ajmere ...	d	...		...		13	40	4	50
Khandwa ...	a	...		...		22	54	10	0
								Mail.	
Ajmere ...	d	4	15	...		13	2	2	5
Jeypore ...	d	12	13	...		19	27	6	46
Bandikui ...	a	17	0	...		0	2	9	20
Agra Branch.									
Bandikui ...	d	...		...		1	4	9	50
Achnera ...	d	...		...		6	31	15	11
Agra Fort ...	a	...		...		7	43	16	21
Bandikui ...	d	18	5	...		2	0	9	45
Rewari ...	a	1	21	...		7	43	13	44
R.-F. S. Ry.									
Rewari ...	d	...		...		3	23	14	32
Sirsa ...	d	...		...		14	57	23	9
Ferozepore Cantt. ...	a	...		...		22	59	4	50
		...		...		...		5	30
Lahore ...	a	...		...		...		9	0
Do. ...	d	...		...		...		9	40
Peshawar Cantt ...	a	...		...		...		6	30
Rewari ...	d	1	50	...		8	2	14	4
Delhi ...	a	5	45	...		11	36	17	0
N.-W. Ry.									
Delhi ...	d	6	12	...		...		18	0
Umballa Cantt ...	a	16	59	...		...		3	0
		Local Pasgr.				Mixed.		Thro, Mixed.	
C. A. S. Ry.									
Agra Fort ...	d	...		...		...		2	35
Achnera ...	d	7	0	...		20	0	4	0
Muttra Cantonment ...	d	10	21	...		22	20	5	57
Hathras Road ...	d	14	15	...		2	7	9	1
Fatehgarh ...	d	...		...		10	50	17	31
Cawnpore ...	a	...		...		16	50	23	38

STATIONS.		UP TRAINS. Mail.		Mixed.		Local Mixed.		Ordinary	
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
N.-W. Ry.									
PESHAWAR CANT.	d	20	5	...		...		...	
Lahore ...	a	16	55	...		...		...	
Do. ...	d	17	25	...		...		...	
Ferozepore Cantt. ...	d	20	50	...		...		...	
R. F. S. Ry.									
Ferozepore Cantt. ...	d	21	30	6	10	...		...	
Sirsa ...	d	3	36	14	31	...		...	
Rewari ...	a	11	54	1	25	...		...	
N.-W. Ry.									
Umballa Cantt. ...	a	23	30	...		...		...	
Delhi ...	d	8	30	...		...		...	
Delhi ...	d	9	30	15	40	22	48	...	
Rewari ...	d	12	42	19	24	3	12	...	
Bandikui ...	a	16	49	0	55	9	37	...	
Agra Branch.									
Agra Fort ...	d	10	5	18	15	...		...	
Achnera ...	d	11	31	19	44	...		...	
Bandikui ...	a	16	45	0	49	...		...	
Bandikui ...	d	17	14	1	20	10	50	...	
Jeypore ...	d	20	45	5	51	16	18	...	
Ajmere ...	a	1	17	11	58	23	45	...	
H. & S.-N. S. Ry.		Mixed (Mail)							
Khandwa ...	d	17	38	3	15	...		...	
Ajmere ...	a	23	0	11	40	...		...	
		Mail.							
Ajmere ...	d	1	42	12	33	2	54	...	
Abu Road ...	d	12	37	2	38	19	45	...	
Ahmedabad ...	a	18	36	10	50	5	30	...	
						Ordinary.		Ordinary.	
Wadhwan ...	d	15	50	6	45	...		...	
Ahmedabad ...	a	18	50	11	10	...		...	
Do. ...	d	19	20	11	45	6	35	...	
Baroda ...	d	21	55	15	25	10	20	5	50
Surat ...	d	1	20	20	20	15	20	10	45
BOMBAY—COLABA ...	a	8	15	6	45	...		21	20
C. A. S. Ry.		Thro. Mixed.		Mixed.		Local Pasgr.			
Cawnpore ...	d	2	50	11	20	...		...	
Fatehgarh ...	d	9	33	17	12	...		—	
Hathras Road ...	d	18	40	1	57	14	20	...	
Muttra Cantonment ...	d	21	40	4	36	17	24	...	
Achnera ...	a	23	17	6	10	19	17	...	
Do. ...	d	23	27	...		...		...	
Agra Fort ...	a	0	43	...		...		...	

For detailed Timings see the issue of the Company's Coaching Guide for the last quarter of 1888 and the Sheet Time Bill.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 12th Sept., 1888.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

RATEPAYERS' MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Ratepayers and Residents of Bombay will be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 5-30 p.m., for the following purposes,—

1st.—To adopt the Report of the Managing Committee.
2nd.—To appoint Members for the new Committee.
3rd.—To make arrangements for the forthcoming elections for the Municipal Corporation, so as to secure the return of the best men available.

The Hon. Mr. Budrooden Tyabjee has kindly consented to preside.

DAVID GOSTLING.
FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay Ratepayers and Residents Association.
Bombay, 26th September, 1888.

THE KUTCH MANDVI STEAM NAVIGATION, COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 6th October, 1888, at 2 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, 93, Bazaar Gate Street, in Mr. Ebjee Sivjee's house to confirm the Special Resolution passed at the GENERAL MEETING held on the 15th ultimo. "That the Article 132 of the Company's Articles of Association be altered by striking out the words 'two or more auditors and substituting in that place 'one or more auditors.''

By order,
ખાટાઉ જીવણદાસની કંપની.
i. e., KHATAU JIVANDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that KESSERBAI, widow of KOREJEE LUDHA, has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property for the unexpired residue of a term of 999 years granted by an Indenture of Lease, dated the 2nd day of December, 1871, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and the said Korejee Ludha of the other part.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office, No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuages, tenements, and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the island of Bombay, known as Lot No. 2, on the Esplanade, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Bombay, aforesaid, under No. 49, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3231, and Street Nos. 30, 32, and 34, containing by admeasurement 635 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 1, then and there in the occupation of Jairam Sewjee, on the east by Hornby Row, on the west by a back street called (Ranileen Street), and on the south by Lot No. 3 then in the occupation of Morar Poonja, and now of Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunsha, situated in the Registration District of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the Branch Fort High School, but now in the occupation of the Bombay Fire Brigade and other tenants.—Dated this 19th day of September, 1888.

MULJEE BHOWANIDASS BARBHAYA,
Purchaser's Attorney.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of The Rev. GEORGE PERCY BADGER, late of No. 21, Leamington Road Villas, Westbourne Park, in the County of Middlesex, Clerk in Holy Orders and Doctor of Civil Law, European, deceased (who died at No. 21 Leamington Road Villas, aforesaid, on the 21st day of February, 1888, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of whose property and credits were on the 3rd day of September, 1888, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to JAMES HUME SLIGHT, of Bombay, the constituted Attorney of RICHARD PETCH and GUSTAVUS FREDERICK HANDCOCK, the only executors named in the Will of the said deceased for their use and benefit, and limited until they or either of them shall obtain Probate granted to them or either of them to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency) are required to send to the undersigned solicitors for the said James Hume Slight on his behalf at their office, in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 25th day of October, 1888, as after that date the said James Hume Slight as such administrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the said Richard Petch and Gustavus Frederick Handcock or the persons thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 5th day of September, 1888.

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Administrators Solicitors.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR OIL.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the [illegible] up to noon of Saturday, the 29th instant, for the supply of

Cocoanut Oil.
Linseed Oil, Raw.
Linseed Oil, Boiled.

Required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, during the 12 months, commencing 1st January, 1889.

Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Re. 1.

The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Vegetable Oils," and a Deposit of Rupees (1,000) One Thousand, must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

If Government paper or other Securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favor of the "B. B. and C. I. Railway Company," and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the Contract, a deduction of 10 per cent, will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent of the estimated value of the items to be supplied; or at the Agent's option a further deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 5th September, 1888.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known or Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *in infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 9s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps.

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Address Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged: Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL ...	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	„ 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL ...	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL ...	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	„ 2,000,000
The BADUNG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	M10,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS AND CLUBS, both in TOWN and the MOFUSSIL, granted most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,690
„ 1885	£988,156
„ 1886	£955,039

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Ratepayers' Meeting, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 26th :—Bermida (s), from Hongkong and Cubo (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Hindoo (s), for Cutch, Mandvie, and Maple Branch (s), Dunkirk.

BURGLARY.—The shop of Aga Shaik Ali, situated in Dhurrumsey Street, was broken into on Monday night last, and property, consisting of ten seers of silver, valued at Rs. 240, a metal watch by Roskoff, valued at Rs. 18, and a currency note and cash to the value of Rs. 28, stolen from an open box.

ACCIDENTS.— A Hindoo labourer, named Yessoo Hurry, on Tuesday, while shunting waggons at the Prince's Dock, got accidentally jammed between the buffers, and was somewhat severely injured internally. He was removed to the Gocaldas Tejpal Hospital.—A Mahomedan lad, named Adam Ahmed, aged about 7 years, on Tuesday last was accidently knocked down and run over by a private carriage and horse while passing along Balloo Serang Street, and fractured his left leg. He was removed to the Gocaldas Tejpal Hospital.

GIRGAUM MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—A meeting of the Girgaum Ward Standing Committee was held, on Monday, in Khetwady, at Mr. C. Tyabjee's bungalow, under the chairmanship of Dr. Blaney. The following five names were selected by the meeting to represent the Girgaum Ward at the next Municipal general election:—Mr. N. G. Chandarvarker, Dr. R. N. Khory, Mr. Maneckshaw Taliarkhan, Mr. Ekmath R. Khote, and Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna. It was also resolved to call a public meeting of the ratepayers and residents of the Girgaum Ward, and to request the selected candidates to address the meeting. Dr. A. D. Mody was empowered to call the meeting.

STRANGE OCCURRENCE AT SEA.—The commander of the s.s. Dragoman which arrived in this harbour on Monday morning from Cardiff, laden with coals, reported to the Water Police authorities that while his ship was about eighty miles from Aden, on the voyage to Bombay, a Mahomedan, named Balaokai Buta Hakim, aged 27 years, a native of Jullunder, who in company with his father, also a hakim, had been travelling in Europe, and stowed themselves away on board his vessel at Port Said, climbed up the main rigging of the vessel and jumped into the sea. In his descent, he struck against the awning ridge chain, carrying it away. The vessel was immediately stopped and a lifebuoy thrown overboard, and in the meantime the ship's gig was lowered and manned, and in charge of the second officer sent after the man, who was seen struggling in the water. He was soon after rescued and conveyed on board in an unconscious state, but he died in a few minutes. His body was buried at sea. It appears that the deceased, previous to jumping into the sea, threw some of his clothing and also a bag containing two hundred gold sovereigns into the sea, although begged by his father not to do so. A day or so before the occurrence the man complained that he was ill, and obtained medicine from one of the engineers of the vessel.

THE JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

A MEETING of the shareholders of this company was called for yesterday afternoon to be held at the offices of the company in Waudby Road. Several shareholders attended, as well as two of the directors who had publicly protested against the holding of the meeting. Before a chairman was elected the chairman of the board of directors, Mr. Soonderdass Jadowjee, read in Gujerati a protest against the meeting, stating it was illegal, and any proceedings transacted at it would be illegal. Another director, named Dwarkardass, also protested, chiefly complaining of the fact that he had been asked to retire from the board without being balloted out.

Mr. Crawford, solicitor, as a shareholder, added his protest against the meeting.

Mr. Rustim, of the firm of Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, as the legal adviser of the company, questioned the right of Mr. Crawford's action, as he stated his name was not on the register of shareholders.

Mr. Crawford maintained he was a shareholder, and to prove this he produced his certificate.

Mr. Rustim said that, according to the articles of association, he was bound to be on the register to qualify him to be a shareholder.

Mr. Crawford explained that the reason his name was not on the register was because the transfer books of the company had been improperly closed. The question whether he could make a valid protest could be decided hereafter. He was a shareholder, and as such he protested against the meeting being held.

Another shareholder likewise made a protest, and the objectors then retired, leaving five shareholders present. Mr. Lilladhur Shamjee was then elected to the chair, but as there was still two shareholders wanting to make a quorum, there was a delay till four o'clock, when the meeting was adjourned till this morning, 11 a.m.

The chairman drew attention to the fact that Mr. Damoder Soonderdas, who had at the commencement of the meeting protested against it being held, had returned and taken part in the transaction of the business.

SUIT FOR THE RECOVERY OF EARNEST MONEY.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, Mr. W. E. Hart delivered the following judgment in the suit of Parvuttibai, widow *vs.* Megbai. Mr. Frere, of Messrs. Little, Frere, Smith, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown appeared for the defendant. His Honour, in delivering judgment, said :—The parties to this suit are both Hindoo widows. The plaintiff sues to recover Rs. 511-4, being the amount of earnest money (Rs. 500) paid by her on the purchase of a house agreed to be sold by the defendant, and interest thereon from the date of payment. The claim originally included other items of Rs. 37 for the legal expenses of the plaintiff in investigating the title of the defendant and making requisitions thereon, and Rs. 100 as damages sustained by the plaintiff through the defendant's breach of the contract of sale. But the second of these was expressly abandoned at the hearing, and no evidence was tendered in regard to the first. The payment of the earnest money on the date alleged ; is admitted, but the defendant denies any breach by her of the agreement for sale. On the contrary, she says she always has been, and still is ready and willing to complete the sale and execute the conveyance according to the terms of the contract between herself and the plaintiff. The dispute between the parties turns principally on the construction of a Gujerati "bargain paper" or agreement for sale (Exhibit A.), executed by the defendant to the plaintiff on the 17th April 1888. The question then is whether on handing these documents to her purchaser the defendant would "deliver them according to good title." I think not. They seem to me to show no title at all in the defendant. There is nothing in them to show how the property passed from Dama Damjee to the defendant's husband, or from him to her. Her own possessory title as indicated by the applications for building certificates, and transfers and interrupted by the apparent possession of Dewji Nanji for 3½ years only begins on 20th May, 1876, and would therefore at the most be barely 12 years old when produced in June, 1888, which allows nothing for the existence of possible rights in abeyance. The defects in the title were pointed out in the plaintiff's attorneys letter of 7th July, 1888, to which there was no reply. No conveyance has been tendered by the defendant. It was not till the hearing of this suit before me on 21st September, 1888, that he produced the probates of the wills of Mathuradas Sunderji and Dayal Mathuradas, whereby she sought to prove her title as devisee of the property. But that, of course, was long after the expiration of the two months allowed for completion by the agreement, nor does it now seem that these probates are intended to be included in the documents to be handed by the defendant to the plaintiff according to 'good title.'" Lastly, there is nothing up to this moment to show that the purchase money Rs. 12,250 will suffice to clear this property of that portion of the mortgage debt of Rs. 27,000 chargeable upon it. I am, therefore, of opinion that I must hold that there has been a breach by the defendant of the agreement of 17th April, 1888, and that the plaintiff is entitled to recover back the moneys paid under it. Verdict for plaintiff Rs. 511-4 and costs Rs. 51 certified.

On the application of Mr. Brown, his Honour promised to state the case for the opinion of the High Court.

DIVINE SERVICE.

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CRICKET.

MATCH AT AHMEDABAD.

A CRICKET MATCH was played last Thursday between the Ahmedabad Gymkhana and the Ahmedabad Zoroastrian Cricket Club. The Parsees having won the toss sent in their opponents. Schneider and R. Hill went in to face the bowling of Gagrat and Wadia. No liberties could be taken with the bowling, which was wonderfully accurate. C. H. Hill showed good style, but after securing 9 runs fell a victim to a grounder from Gagrat. The remaining wickets were disposed of for 14 runs more, the total being 38. The first three Parsee batsmen made no good beginning till Gagrat went in fourth. He with Wadia seemed to make a firm stand. He succumbed to a ball from Schneider. Wadia, who had opened his account with a boundary hit for 4, was joined by Sethna, who followed suit. Sethna gave an easy catch to Hill off mid-wicket. B. Dalal now joined Wadia. It seemed difficult to dislodge either of them. There followed some lively moments of cricket in sound good style. Dalal played a capital innings of 25, of which 2 were fours, one three, four twos, the rest singles. And his opponents had reason to be thankful when he let a ball from Preston take his wickets. In the second innings the Gymkhana players could score no more than 18 runs. The match resulted in an easy victory for the Parsees by an innings and 31 runs. The following is the score :—

AHMEDABAD GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Schneider, b Wadia	2	b Gagrat	9
R Hill, b Gagrat	1	b Gagrat	0
Childe, b Wadia	5	b Wadia	0
Fiffe, b Gagrat	4	b Gagrat	2
C H Hill, b Gagrat	9	c Dhaigar, b Wadia	3
Sergt Young, c Wadia, b Wadia	4	b Gagrat	0
Hogge, b Gagrat	1	not out	0
Preston, b Gagrat	0	b Gagrat	0
Bothel, not out	4	c Gagrat, b Wadia	1
Walker, c Tennulji, b Wadia	3	b Gagrat	0
McAffs, b Wadia	0	b Wadia	0
Extras	5	Extras	3
	38		18

AHMEDABAD ZOROASTRIAN C. C.—1st Innings.

P C Dhaigar, c McAffe, b Schneider	3
P J Talyarkhan, c Schneider, b Hill	0
P K Karanjawalla, c Hogge, b Hill	2
B D Gagrat, c Schneider	9
M R Wadia, c R Hill, b Schneider	32
R A Sethna, c Hill, b Childe	8
B F Dalal, b Preston	27
E C Dalkaka, c Schneider, b Preston	0
G S Karanjawalla, l-b-w, b Preston	0
A F Dalal, c Hill, b Preston	1
T D Ghyara, not out	0
Extras	7
	87

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

AHMEDABAD GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.	R	W	B	B	M
Gagrat	13	5	5	13	6
Wadia	20	5	3	11·6	1
2nd Innings.					
Gagrat	9	6	6	6·4	2
Wadia	6	4	2	6	2

AHMEDABAD ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

Schneider	20	3	1	25	11
R Hill	20	2	0	10	2
Childe	14	1	1	7	2
Young	14	0	0	4	1
Preston	10	4	2	6	1

INSOLVENT BEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of the following among other matters at a sitting of the court yesterday :—

RE COWASJEE OOKERJEE.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the Official Assignee, applied for a peremptory order to make the insolvent appear in court for examination this day fortnight. The case had by consent been fixed for to-day ; but the insolvent had left Bombay and sent in a medical certificate. The learned counsel said the insolvent had acted with extreme impropriety in leaving Bombay, and only informing the Official Assignee at the last moment, and not saying where he was. He was evidently seeking to evade examination.

His lordship said that the insolvent's affidavits were unsatisfactory, and he appeared to be keeping out of the way to evade examination. The application was therefore granted.

RE HAJEE TYEB ESSA.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for an interim order. The application was opposed by Mr. Brooks and Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy Davar, creditors, on the ground of concealment of property and books, and further that the insolvent would use the protection of the court to abscond from Bombay. Mr. Mankar repudiated the allegations, remarking that the insolvent had good debts to the extent of Rs. 6,000, and that the Official Assignee would require his assistance in collecting these debts.

His lordship said the insolvent had started in business with only Rs. 1,600, and run up debts to the amount of Rs. 10,000. The case was not one for an interim order ; and the application was rejected.

RE AHMED MEEA DADA MEEA.

Mr. Dhairyavan for the insolvent applied for a rule *nisi* requiring the creditors to show cause why satisfaction should not be entered up on the insolvent's two schedules of 1879 and 1883.

His lordship directed that the insolvent should file an affidavit and renew the application thereafter.

RE ABDOOL HOOSEIN BORAH.

Mr. Nundlal Ghose, on behalf of a creditor, applied that the insolvent's petition be dismissed for want of prosecution. The petition was dismissed accordingly, there being no appearance for the insolvent.

RE GOOLAM HOOSEIN RAJABALI.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an interim order. The application was opposed by Israel Elija Elojee, a creditor for Rs. 6,000, on the ground that insolvent had concealed his books, and that he had presented his petition for the purpose of depriving his partners of their money.

His lordship rejected the application.

RE JOSEPH JACOB.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE SULLEMAN OOSMAN RUNGAREE.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, was granted a discharge.

THE COTTON CROP.

THE report on the prospects of the cotton crop in the Bombay Presidency for early districts up to the end of August 1888 is as follows :—

Season late almost everywhere except in parts of Khandesh, and information incomplete.

Khandesh.—Area 8,75,000 acres, that is, 50,000 acres below last year, but 25,000 acres above average. Prospects various : in places early rains seasonable, and crops promising ; elsewhere rains backward, and sowing retarded causing decrease in area. Crop adversely affected by long break. Rain is anxiously awaited.

Ahmednagar.—Area 24,000 acres, that is, below last year's average owing to want of rain for sowing. Crop withering.

In other district no comparison with former areas can be made owing to incomplete information.

Reported areas are : for Nasik, 4,000 acres ; Sholapur, 6,500 acres ; Satara, 1,600 acres ; and for Poona, 850 acres. Everywhere decrease is due to insufficiency of sowing rain, and everywhere crops are suffering.

Deccan Jaghirs.—Area 1,926 acres ; decrease everywhere except in Akalkot. In places there has been no rain for sowing, and the early crops are dying.

The report on the prospects of the cotton crop in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh up to 31st August 1888 is :—

Moonsoon set in very late, which caused a considerable shrinkage in area. Rains in July and August were very heavy and incessant, and considerably injured the crop, especially in the central and southern districts of the Provinces. Decrease in area has been estimated at more than 15 per cent. of the area returned last year. Average condition reported at sixty, one hundred denoting a full average.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 15th of Sept. there were 174 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 29·9 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 174 deaths, and the death-rate was 29·9 per thousand. There were 2 deaths from small box, 7 from cholera, 40 from fevers, 27 from tetanus, and 5 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—4 Non-Asiatics, 4 Mixed Races, 120 Hindus, 46 Mohamedans, and 0 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks :—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 15th Sept. was 174, against 174 and 168 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 17. There were 7 deaths from cholera, against 8 and 10 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 4. There were 2 deaths from small-box during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 40 and 13 respectively, against 47 and 11 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 30·9 per mille per annum, against 24·9, the mean of the last five years.

TRAGICAL DEATH OF A CHILD-WIFE.

ON Saturday last at Calcutta the Coroner, with a jury, held an inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Kristo Kammini, aged 11, who was found with her throat cut from ear to ear, at her father-in-law's house, in Romanath Mozumdar's Lane. It was alleged that the deceased, who was the wife of Suddasbodhe Bhattacharji had been married about thirteen months ago, and had gone to live with her husband in the month of April. At first she was contented with her lot, but, latterly she desired to go to her father's house, but this her father-in-law, Pundit Jibananda Vidyasagore, objected to. At 3 on the morning of the 13th her husband left her and went to Kalighat, and the inmates, finding the door boulted at 9 o'clock, called out to the deceased, receiving no answer. At 3 p.m., the deceased was again called, but no answer being returned, it was thought advisable to send in a little girl, and the sister-in-law of the deceased was put into the room through the bars of a window which was opened, and deceased was found dead in the manner described. In her right hand a razor was found clutched, the hand being over the chest. It was alleged that the deceased had committed suicide in consequence of her not being allowed to go to her father's house.

The husband of the deceased stated : I occupied the north side of the house on the top floor with my wife. We occupied two rooms. I married my wife 13 months ago. My wife was about 11 or 12 years of age when she died. I have been married before. My first wife died about two years-and-a-half ago. She died at child birth. On the day previous to the day she died, I was at home. I was not in company of my wife all that day. She was dull in the day. After breakfast I went to bring betels, and I saw her on the second storey. I slept on the day previous in the room. I had my meals in the room adjoining my sleeping room, and I don't know where she had her meals. We retired together at 10 P.M. She came up to the room from the lower floor. She did not tell me where she had her meals. She seemed in her ordinary spirits and health. He did not make any complaints about anything. She was on good terms with me. She was supplied with all necessaries and comforts. My wife had been to see her father after her marriage. I told my mother that I might go to Kallighat on the following morning. I had no particular reason to go to Kallighat that morning. Any other morning would have suited my purpose. My mother did not ask me why I wanted to go. Having said my prayers, I called my wife. I told her to get up. I got up first. She got up after me. As I was going to wash my face, I called her again. When I called her a second a time I did not notice what she was doing at that time. I then put on my clothes, shoes, took a napkin, and some copper, which was in the chests of drawers. I came to my sleeping room, she was seated on the bed, and on seeing me got up. I told her that I was going to Kallighat, and to shut the door. There was no other conversation between me and my wife. When I went out of the door, my wife shut the door behind me. I heard the noise of the bolt as I was getting downstairs. I never left her alone before and went to Kallighat.

A priest of the temple at Kalighat said that he saw Suddabhode Bhuttacharji, the husband of deceased, on the morning of the 13th instant in the temple, where he had gone to worship at about 8 a.m. He was acquainted with the young man and his father, and asked him how his family were keeping. In his opinion a person who went to worship at Kalighat could not after bathing put on the same clothes as those which he wore, and walk to the place, and go into the temple to perform his devotions. He was certain that a pious Hindoo would not even think of doing such a thing at any time.

The father in-law of deceased said : My son is of a pious disposition, and he goes to Kalighat to make *poojah*. I know of no reason why he should have gone to Kaligaat that particular morning. I have not seen so pious a Hindoo as my son. He even cooks his own food. He is of an unusually pious disposition. The inquest was then adjourned.

SOME BOMBAY CANARDS.

SAYS the *Englishman* :—A Bombay contemporary now denies the statement that several of the Judges of the Western High Court have signified their disinclination, on personal grounds, to sit in judgment on the Crawford case. Unfortunately for our contemporary the statement was made on its own authority. A few weeks ago, it not only affirmed that the Judges were of opinion that a Commission should deal with the case, but actually named Mr. Birdwood and Mr. Latham as having recommended this course. An Allahabad paper, which has [illegible] sentiment by its vulgar abuse of the Bombay Government, and especially of Lord Reay, eagerly swallows the latest Bombay canard. We would advise Bombay to read what was said before venturing on a Quixotic errand of contradiction. We certainly never said that the Government had formally laid the matter before the High Court ; nor that the Judges had in their official capacity advised any line of conduct. We repeat that the law officers of Government advised a Commission with a full knowledge of the sentiments of the Judges. The "gross blunder" which is likely to become historical in connection with this case is the attack upon Lord Reay for excluding Bombay officials from the Commission when in reality this was done at the express desire of Mr. Crawford himself. Mr. Crawford's memorial prays that "no member of the Commission shall be a member of any of the services in the Bombay Presidency," and that it be "presided over by a Judge of one of the High Courts in India not being a member of the Bombay Civil Service." In granting these requests, the Government is accused of insulting the Bombay High Court, and of taking a mean advantage of Mr. Crawford. Truly, as Heine exclaims, against stupidity the gods themselves combat in vain. But it is satisfactory to know that the good sense, the judicial temper, and the friendly spirit evinced by Lord Reay's Government will not easily be obscured or misrepresented.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF SERVIA.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes under date September 6 :—

Queen Natalie will not stay long at Bucharest. On leaving there, she will first visit her private estates in Moldavia, the mortgaging of which is said to have been the occasion of her first dispute with King Milan, and then proceed to Southern Russia, with the object of meeting the Czar and Czarina, who will be travelling there. Whether or not her Majesty has been invited to such an interview it is impossible to say. Her hope, no doubt, is that it may in some way improve her position ; but in this she is, it is to be feared, destined to disappointment. Russia could not interfere without provoking the interference of Austria, and the Court of St. Petersburg is just now by no means disposed to turn the Queen's private quarrel into an International question. This very day, it is reported from Odessa, that the Russian police have confiscated several thousand copies of a pamphlet in the Russian language, entitled "The Martyr Queen," and which contains offensive remarks upon King Milan. As is well known, the Russian Commissioners of Police never, of their own accord, take any step of this kind. The incident, therefore, makes it appear probable that Queen Natalie may be regarded in Russia as a no less unwelcome visitor than she was in Germany and Austria, and that she cannot depend upon any help whatever from her native country.

Meanwhile, the Queen continues to receive from her former subjects various tokens of sympathy, and it is said that numerous Servian ladies, finding no other way of testifying their feelings, have insisted upon giving their newborn daughters the name of Natalies. It is also pretty certain that it will be impossible to enforce the decree forbidding the celebration to-morrow of the services ordained for her Majesty's fete-day. A report is even current that the Government, apprehensive of inconvenient demonstrations, have telegraphed to the King, begging him to allow the performance of such services, at least in the so-called "Natalie Church at Belgrade, which is under the Queen's especial patronage.

The embarrassment of the Servian Government is sufficiently shown by a new decree, which has just been issued, to forbid to-morrow any decorating or illuminating, and to direct the closing of all *cafes* and public-houses at nine o'clock precisely. That political agitation would count for much in the demonstrations thus guarded against is certain, but the fact remains that the Queen, who is shunned by Foreign Courts, and declared to be in the wrong by a considerable portion of the European Press, has hosts of sympathisers in the country from which she has been expelled, and among whom are many of the hitherto most trusted advisers of King Milan. The straits to which his Majesty feels himself reduced in the matter are sufficiently indicated by his presence at Abbazia, as the guest of M. Ristics, between whom and him there has, for some time, been the strongest mutual antipathy.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

ELECTRICITY IN THE SERVICE OF MAN.

"CANST thou send lightnings that they may go, and say unto thee, Here we are?" This apposite quotation from the Book of Job, writes the *Pall Mall Gazette*, commenced Mr. W. H. Preece's presidential address to the Mechanical Science Section of the British Association. His paper might be described as an essay on "Electricity in the Service of Man." As an intelligent, popular, and complete resume of the triumphs of electrical science for the past half century nothing abler has been written for some time.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS A SOURCE OF DANGER.

Every tiro in electrical science knows that a defective lightning conductor may, instead of acting as a safeguard, become an active source of danger. But Mr. Preece's warning is none the less needed.

I found in a church not very far from here the conductor leaded into a tombstone (he said), and in a neighbouring cathedral the conductor only a few inches in the ground, so that I could draw it out with my hand. . . . Lightning conductors, if properly erected, duly maintained, and periodically inspected, are an absolute source of safety ; but if erected by the village blacksmith, maintained by the economical churchwarden, and never inspected at all, a loud report will some day be heard, and the beautiful steeple will convert the churchyard into a new geological formation.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Much that Mr. Preece has to say about the electric telegraph—concerning which he is one of our greatest living authorities—

He aptly illustrated the influence of atmospheric electricity upon the current in the telegraph and wire or cable by pointing out that a flash of lightning in America may cause an extra dot in Europe, and "mind" may become "wine." "An earthquake in Japan may send a dash through France, and 'life' would become 'wife.' A wild goose flying against a telegraph wire might drive it into momentary contact with another wire, and 'sight' might become 'night' Everyone should know his Morse alphabet, and people should learn how to write. Nine-tenths of the errors made are due to the execrable handwriting of the present day." In this most people will agree ; but, few, we fear, will either reform their handwriting or learn the Morse alphabet.

Leaving the question of the transmission of words by the electric current, Mr. Preece touched lightly on the question of electric signalling.

There are few more interesting places to visit (he remarked) than a well-equipped signal-box on one of our main railways. The signalman is able to survey the lines all around and about him by aid of his electric signals : he can talk by telegraph or by telephone to his neighbours and his station-master ; he learns of the motion of the trains he is marshalling by the different sounds of electric bells ; he controls his outdoor signals by the deflection of needles or the movement of miniature semaphorse ; he learns the true working of his distant signals by their electrical repetition; machinery governs and looks every motion he makes so that he cannot make a mistake.

THE TELEPHONE.

The transmission of words leads naturally to the transmission of sounds ; or, to speak with scientific accuracy, to the reproduction of sounds at a distance by the agency of electricity. The telephone was first shown in this country in 1877 ; now there are a million instruments at work.

One scarcely knows which fact is the more astounding—the distance at which the human voice can be reproduced, or the ridiculously simple apparatus that performs the reproduction. But more marvellous than either is the extreme sensitiveness of the instrument itself, for the energy contained in one heat unit (gramme-water-degree) would, according to Pellat, maintain a continuous sound for 10,000 years.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The electric light has become popular, not from the beauty of the light itself, but from its great hygienic qualities in maintaining the purity and coolness of the air we breathe. The electric light need not be more brilliant than gas, but it must be more healthy. It need not be cooler than a wax candle, but it must be brighter, steadier, and more pleasant to the eye. In fact, it can be rendered the most perfect artificial illuminant at our disposal, for it can illumine a room without being seen directly by the eye ; it can be made retina ; it does not poison the air by carbodic acid and carbonic oxide, or dirty the decorations by depositing unconsumed carbon ; it does not destroy books or articles of *virtu* and art by forming water which absorbs sulphur acid ; and it does not unduly heat the room.

THE TRANSMISSION OF ENERGY.

The consideration of the dynamo machine and the conversion of the energy of the steam engine into a "light-producing" current naturally reminded the President of the fact that the current itself might be reconverted into energy. And herein lies a discovery full of infinitely grand possibilities. Assume a source of energy at, say, Bristol ; convert that energy into an electric current ; transmit that current through a conductor to London ; when it arrives at London reconvert into energy. The energy at Bath, or some 90 per cent. of it, has been transmitted to London. So that—to use Mr Preece's own words—"the waterfalls of Wales may be utilized in London ; the torrents of the Highlands may work the tramways of Edinburgh ; the wasted horsepower of Niagara may light up New York. . . . The practicability of the transmission of energy by currents is assured and the economy of doing this is a mere matter of calculation."

ELECTRICITY AND THE ARTS.

The electric current possesses the property of breaking up chemical compounds into their constituents ; and it is upon this principle that the deposition of metal in electroplating and electrotyping depends.

The extent of this industry may be gathered from the fact that there are 172 electro-platers in Sheffield and 99 in Birmingham. . . . The whole of the copper plates used in Southampton for the production of our splendid Ordnance Survey maps are deposited by current on matrices taken from the original engraved plates, which are thus never injured or worn, are always ready for addition or correction, while the copies may be multiplied at pleasure and renewed at will. . . . The electro-deposition of iron, as devised by Jacobi and Klein, in the hands of Professor Roberts-Austen, F. R. S., is giving very interesting results. The dies for the coins which were struck at our Mint on the occasion of the jubilee of the Queen were modelled in plaster, reproduced in intaglio by the electro-deposition of copper, and on these copper moulds hard excellent iron, in layers of nearly one-tenth of an inch, was deposited.

OTHER APPLICATIONS.

We can scarcely do more than enumerate some of the other applications of electricity mentioned by Mr. Preece.

The heating power of large currents has been used for the welding of steel ; and it has even been proposed to weld together in one continuous metallic mass the rails of our railways, so as to dispense entirely with joints. Correct mean time is distributed throughout the length and breadth of the land by currents derived from Greenwich Observatory. Our sewers are likely to find in its active chemical agency a power to neutralize offensive gases, and to purify poisonous and dangerous fluids. The germs of disease are attacked and destroyed in their very lairs. The physician and the surgeon trust to it to alleviate pain, to cure disease, to effect organic changes beyond the reach of drugs. And, finally, it is employed with great success for firing charges of gunpowder and dynamite.

WHAT IS ELECTRICITY ?

It was hardly to be expected that Mr. Preece should conclude without an attempt to solve this particular riddle of modern science. Briefly, some say it is matter : some again say it is a state of matter : others say it is a form of energy. To this view the President inclines. The engineer says distinctly :—

Electricity is a form of energy ; it is not a form of matter. It obeys the two great developments of the present generation— the mechanical theory of heat and the doctrine of the conservation of energy." Strictly speaking, we believe no one knows what it is. Light has been variously regarded as matter and as the undulations of æther, though the former theory is now admittedly untenable. A theory is acceptable in so far as it explains existing facts ; but it seldom, if ever, represents the ultimate truth.

Mr. Preece's concluding sentence opens up an almost infinite prospect.

Scarcely a week passes without some fresh practical application of its principles, and we seem to be only on the shore of that sea of economy and beneficence which expands with every new discovery of the properties of electricity and spreads already beyond the mental grasp of any one single worker.

THE LATE EMPEROR WILLIAM I.

THE *Berlin Gazette* of August 31st publishes some very interesting documents which were found among the testamentary papers of the late Emperor William. Each of these documents was written at a critical po nt in the life of the author. The first, shortly before being made Regent ; the second, after the war with Austria ; the third, at the close of the French War ; and the fourth, on his reassuming the reins of power after recovering from the wounds inflicted on him by the socialist assassin, Nobiling. These characteristic documents are now given to the world by the Emperor William's grandson, who has himself written the following rescript to the Minister of the Royal Household :—

"The testamentary notes of the late Emperor-King William, my deceased grandfather, afford such splendid proof of the sublime greatness of his soul and of the noble piety of his mind that I will not keep the nation from the knowledge of them. Therefore, on this day, so momentous for my House, I have resolved to make public some extracts from these papers as a memorial in honour of the deceased, and as an example to my House and people.

Potsdam, Aug. 31, 1888. "Wilhelm."

The first is dated April 10, 1857, a month or two before the serious mental illness of his brother necessitated his appointment as Regent of Prussia. After a passage of Scripture the document proceeds :—

When this writing falls into the hands of my friends I shall have departed this life. May it be vouchsafed to me in my last moments to commend my spirit into the hands of my God.

Should sudden death overtake me, my whole life has been a preparation for the world to come.

"May God be a merciful judge to me."

The life that lies behind me has been by God's unfathomable will full of sorrow and joy. I have borne my share in constant alternation. Serious troubles visited my Fatherland when I was a child, and the early loss of my dearly beloved and never-to-be forgotten mother filled my heart with seriousness. How can I ever sufficiently thank my warmly-loved King and father for having allowed me to participate in the honour and renown of the army? To his example, his love and favour, I owe everything he did for me till his death. To do my duty most faithfully in loving thankfulness was my aim and my delight.

To my King, my brother, and, at the same time, my trustful friend, I can never be sufficiently grateful for this position of honour. We have had good and also evil times together, though these have only served to unite us more closely, more especially in recent years, when treachery and error brought our dear Fatherland to the edge of an abyss. To his favour and confidence I owe it that by his command I was able to restore order and discipline in Germany" (a reference to the suppression of the revolution in Baden and elsewhere), "after he himself had set the example in his own kingdom. To all who then worked with me in friendship and good will—and the number thereof by God's wisdom, was not small—I here accord my warm thanks, and at the same time my best thanks for the love with which they met me. Many have gone before me into the world to come. In what circumstances shall we meet again! Almighty God, Thou knowest my heart. Into Thy hands I commit my spirit. Amen!—WILHELM."

One second letter dated Berlin 31st December 1866 reads :—

Since, on April 10, 1857, I wrote to my surviving friends my last farewell, fate has deeply affected my life. Providence in an unexpected manner disposed last year of my dear brother and summoned me in his life time to be his successor. And when God at last released my much-afflicted King and brother from his heavy suffering, it fell to me to ascend the throne of our father. Against my own inclination, and in a spirit of the deepest humility, I proceeded to be crowned in order to make Prussia, with her new institutions, realize an earthly power, which must firmly continue to exist for her benefit. This conscientious conviction of mine has guided me in the course of the severe struggles which I had to carry on for years with those new institutions. These struggles made a deep impression on me, as I was bound to withstand a wild assault against the earthly power which I durst not part with on pain of Prussian history being broken off. I forgive all who knowingly and unknowingly opposed my plans, based on conscientious belief, for the welfare of the Fatherland, with intent to curtail the power of the Crown and alienate from it the hearts of all Prussians. But my successor would do well not to forget that times were possible like those in the year 1806,

poured out over Prussia, and rightly compensates her for all she has suffered. Humbly do I acknowledge this Divine favour which selected me at my advanced age as the bringer about of events which seem destined to be a blessing to Prussia and to Germany. The instrument which has accomplished such great things—the army—stands unequalled at the present moment in the eyes of the world. The spirit which animates it is the expression of principles which were carefully inculcated into the nation by my august ancestor. At this serious turning point of the year may the army, in all its parts, accept my hearty thanks for the devotion and self-sacrifice with which it obeyed my call and conquered before my eyes—an experience for which I stammer out to God my humble thanks. But let all Prussia here accept my Royal thanks for the sentiments displayed during this memorable year. Where such patriotism shows itself, there also is sound sense, which makes nations great and visibly blessed of God. My warmest thanks to all who in troublous times helped me to reach the luminous point of this year. May God's blessing be with Prussia, and may Prussia prove worthy of this blessing. May my son and his successors behold such a people and such an army around them, and may they, by circumspect and timely action, carefully promote the welfare and prosperity of both, and thus secure to Prussia the position which has been plainly assigned to her by Providence. May God in His Grace will it so? Midnight, 66-67.—WILHELM."

The text of that which was written at the close of the Franco-Prussian war is as follows : Dec. 31 1871.

In 1870-71 God was with us. To Him be praise, honour, and glory. When permitted at the close of the year 1865, my heart filled with thankfulness to express my gratitude for the glorious event so little expected, which happened to benefit Prussia and resulted in the beginning of the unification of Germany. I felt that the day's work which God had given me to do was completed, and that while continuing in peace and tranquillity to carry it forward, I should leave the rest of the task under happy auspices to my son, thinking it would be allotted to him to unite the southern and northern halves of Germany into one whole. But by God's mysterious providence it was ordained that I myself should effect this union, which was actually realized after seven months' war with France, a war as glorious as it was bloody, and occasioned by a most wanton pretext. If ever the finger of God was clearly manifested in history it was in the years 1866, 1870, and 1871.

The Franco-German war, which came upon us like a bolt from the blue, united all Germany in a few days, and our armies passed from victory to victory and with terrible sacrifices achieved the result in a way which God's will alone rendered possible. The Divine will gave me the assistance of certain men for the accomplishment of such great things. His will steeled the hearts of my soldiers in a devotion and endurance and unheard-of bravery, so that new honour and imperishable fame accrued to the banners of Prussia and those of her allies. His Divine will, too, inspired the people to make unparalleled sacrifices in order to alleviate the sufferings which were inevitably entailed. With a humble and thankful heart I extol God's grace, which has found us worthy to achieve such mighty things according to His will. May this grace be further accorded to us in building up and extending re-united Germany, the foundations of which only have been laid, and may peace be granted to us to enjoy in humility the blessings which were won in hot and bloody battles

"Lord, Thy will be done on earth, even as it is in Heaven. Amen.—William."

The letter written on the Emperor's resumption of power is dated 31st December 1878, 11 o'clock, and reads :—

A year is approaching its end which was destined to be a fateful one for me. An event of an agitating kind befell me on the 11th of May and the 2nd of June.

But my bodily sufferings felt small in comparison with my grief that a son of Prussia should have perpetrated a deed which was doubly hard to bear at the close of my life, and which will throw a gloom over my heart and spirits for the rest of my days. Still, I must submit to the will of God, who permitted all this to happen. At the same time, let His grace and mercy predominate, for not only did He spare my life, but also healed me in such a way that I could once more fulfil the duties of my post. Thus I praise God for His dispensation in which, at the same time, I perceive a design to prove me before appearing at the judgment seat of the Almighty. Hence I recognize in these so visible events a merciful guidance of God leading to good, like everything from Him which affects us in pain and joy. Therefore I praise Providence for the painful events of the year now expiring, which have not been without their gratification by reason of the sympathy which has been shown me from all sides.

Specially I offer my warmest thanks to my Consort for the love and sympathy she gave me, notwithstanding her own suffering ; then to my daughter, who tended me with filial affection, and did me so much good ; and to all the members of my family far and near, with my loving thanks for all the sympathy they showed me in the hour of suffering. My

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS will find every Requisite at our Establishment at a Moderate Cost. Deck Chairs from Rs. 4-8.
THORPE, & Co.
Rampart Row, Bombay.

PERSONS REQUIRING anything in Crockery, Cutlery, Plateware, Stationery, Toys, Dolls, Fancy and useful Presents will do well on enquiring at SHROFF BROTHERS, cheapest in India.

WANTED, to purchase or hire, a good VICTORIA, HORSE, and HARNESS.—Address "ALPHA," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—At Bennett's Auction Sale, on SATURDAY next, a CHILD'S PONY, with riding chair.

TWO ANNAS per lb. for Italian dry Beans and Split Peas.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

ST. JACOBS' OIL, Re. 1-14; Cuticura Soap, Rs. 2-2 per box; Finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, as. 14 per bottle, Rs. 9-2 per doz.—WRIGHT & Co., Chemists, Mint Road, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of Capt. M. Corkery's valuable household furniture, Schiedmayer and Soehne's nearly new square pianoforte, dog-cart, polo cart and pony, gun, rifle, microscope, &c., at Baboola Tank Road, opposite Byramjee Hall, to-day, at 1 p.m.

TO LET, an airy FLOOR facing the Clock Tower Gardens, suitable for office or dwelling. Rent, Rs. 150 per month.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW "Arthur's Seat," Breach Candy, TO BE LET, from 1st October till end of December, rent moderate.—Apply JAFFIR SULIMAN and Co., Girgaum.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

THE LORD BISHOP of BOMBAY says, "Though unsolicited, I can't leave without saying I consider "Fountain Hotel" (Mahableshwar) the best in which I have ever stayed in this Presidency. Service particularly good. Table excellent. Re-opens 10th October.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, the most comfortable, Central and accommodative Hotel in Matheran, will RE-OPEN from October next. Applications to be addressed to "PROPRIETORS," Poona Hotel, Poona, till 1st October.

CUTLER, PALMER'S NAPIER JOHNSTONE—Another SPECIALITE; old, matured, "The Square Bottle" of India and Australia, supplied to their late Majesties George IV. and William IV., and to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Of all dealers if insisted on. Rs. 28-8 per doz.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA, Rs. 17 per doz., imported direct by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church Gate Street.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, &c., Tea, Coffee, and Wines.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (Hand and Bath), and Turkish, finest quality and cheap.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ARISTONS REPAIRED and TUNED at moderate charges by Mr. L. STEFFENAUER. Church Gate Street, Fort.

BEFORE BUYING your Teas elsewhere a trial only is Solicited at DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SINGER STILL LEADS!! The only medal at the New Castle Jubilee Exhibition for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

ALWAYS FOREMOST in the field!!—The first order of merit at Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co's SEWING MACHINES.

PURE DAMASK NAPKINS.—A large new supply, latest choice designs, superior quality, Rs. 13-8 per doz.—HADHAM, PILCard Co., Ld.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

LADIES' SAILOR HATS.—(Boating shape) Fine and Coarse Straw, in White, Black, Brown.—Mrs. TAYLORS Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment, Medow Street, Bombay.

CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices, travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and upwards.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers 59, Meadows Street.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 14, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.—The best make, direct from the White Mountain Freezer Co. Sole Importers, H. Ballantine & Co. Special smallest size exported, Rs. 4 each.

FOR SALE—A VICTORIA in good order with a Grey Arab, 5 years old, and a set of Harness. The Turn-out complete for Rs. 600. To be seen at an hour's notice.—STEPHENS & SONS.

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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.
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Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.
Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

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Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE,
AUTHORISED.

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TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
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SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
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Opposite to P. W. Department.

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.
THE best time for laying in a Stock of Ivory Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls is during the Rains.
We have a splendid Stock of well-seasoned Balls to select from and can supply at once.
Balls adjusted and recoloured by a Practical European Ivory Turner.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
Practical Billiard Table Makers and Ivory Turners.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND HOUSE OWNERS.

Sale of a large quantity of building materials, consisting of iron and wooden girders, doors, windows, rafters, planks, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 25th October, 1888, at 2 p.m., in the compound of the New Elphinstone College and General Record Rooms, near the New Secretariat, Fort, the following, viz:—Wrought Iron and rolled Iron Girders, C. I. ornamental columns, C. I. Brackets, corrugated iron sheets, angle and T. iron, Flat Bars, W. I. Rail pieces, double crab winches, treble and snatch blocks, hammers, iron chain, manilla rope, teak beams, teak spars, round posts, rafters, teak battens, teak pieces, teak semi-circular arches and centres, teak frame work for record shelves, teak wire frames, tokar bamboos, planks, teak doors, windows and gate shutters, venetioned and glazed shutters, trellis gate shutters, asphalt, Pore-Bunder stone bases, columns and capitals, blocks and slabs, blue and Coorla stone blocks, Coorla khandikees, flag stones, mortar mills, earthenware glazed pipes, fire bricks, country tiles, iron empty oil drums, empty casks, coir string, glass pieces, lead sheeting &c., &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, September 27, 1888.

SORABJEE COWASJEE CO.
41 MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms as follows:—
On account of whom it may concern—
Rem-372—No. 16-25.—10 drums of soft soap.
11 cases do.
50 boxes of 1 dozen each quart bottles of superior champague.
20 do. very superior cart d'or champagne.
5 boxes genuine best invalid port.
20 cases Swiss condensed milk.
On account of the late Jeeva Noormahomed—
Lot of China teasets, cups and saucers, flower pots, camphorwood trunks.
On account of Alybhoy Kadurbhoy—
5 bales white blotting papers.
On account of Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee Apoo—
2 cases 8 dozen quarts of pilsen er beer.

ON COMMISSION SALE.
Smith and Wellstood's cooking stoves. the "Aidress." for burning wood and coal, of all sizes. Prices beyond competition.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, September 27, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Celebrated Price and Co.'s Perfumery.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of the celebrated Price and Co.'s perfumery, consisting of assorted syrup, cod liver oil, hair oil, violet powder, sarsaparilla, glycerine, transparent, cord, rose and brown windsor soap, lavender water, eau de Cologne, Florida water, violet powder, essence of rose, geranium, frangipani, jockey club, bouquet, ylang, ylang, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. Auctioneers, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs in gilt frame, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, Hunk's patent duplex, hanging and table kerosine lamps, &c.
The property will be on view three days before the sale

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
1 iron bedstead, with spring mattress.
1 child's perambulator.
1 child's iron bedstead.
At 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome, strong, English-built landau.
1 powerful grey Arab horse, 14-1, goes in single and double harness, very quiet.
1 strong second-hand office shigram,
1 chesnut pony, very fast and quiet.
1 handsome light victoria, with grey horse and harness.
1 set double harness.
1 handsome, glass-fronted brougham, in very good order.
1 child's pony and chair.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, NEXT TO THE PORTUGUESE CHURCH, AT GIRGAUM.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell on the premises, by Public Auction, in 2 Lots, the following property, under instructions from the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. J. M. de Ga:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 1,489 square yards or thereabouts, as registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under the following numbers, that is to say, Collector's old No. 307, and old Survey No. 572, Collector's new No. 2078, and new Survey No. 7879, together with the messuage, tenements, or buildings standing thereon, called Fitzroy Lodge, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 1, all which premises are situated at and on the Girgaum Road, also called Portuguese Church Street, and adjoining the St. Thereza Chapel in Girgaum, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the Portuguese Church Street, or otherwise called Girgaum Road, on or towards the west by the property formerly of Curseiji Muncherji Pakhiwalla, and now of Nanabhoy Bhowanishunker and Brothers, on or towards the north by the property of Gerardo De Ga, called Eden Glassic," and on or towards the south by the said chapel, all which said premises, called "Fitzroy Lodge" as hereinbefore stated, have been for sometime past, and are now, partly in the occupation of the said J. M. De Ga, and partly in that of his tenants, the members of the Bombay Medical Union," and also all the land occupied by the water drain or gutter, leading from the said house, "Fitzroy Lodge," to the tank which lies behind the aforesaid building, called Eden Glassic, together with the said tank and the land whereon the same stands, and also all that the stable standing in the compound called "Gozrao," namely, premises comprised in Lot No. 2.

LOT No. 2.

All that undivided moiety or equal half part or share in all that piece of land, being part of the compound or oart, called "Gozrao," being so much of the strip of land as is situated to the west of and lying between the water drain or gutter referred to in the parcels of Lot No. 1, and the building called "Eden Glassic," and also much of the portion of the compound or oart "Gozrao," which is situated to the north of the building, called "Eden Glassic," except so much as is occupied by the stables, and also all the buildings other than and except the building described above as the stables, and comprised in the parcels in Lot. No 1, and all which said premises comprised in the in this Lot No. 2 contain in admeasurement 1,508 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the said Portuguese Church Street, also called Girgaum Road, on or towards the west by the properties of Dadjee Hurri and others, on or towards the north by the property or Manekbai, widow of Bomanjee Framjee Warden, and on or towards the south by the property of the said Serifina De Ga, called "Eden Glassic" and which premises are at present occupied by the tenants of the said J. M. De Ga and Serifina De Ga, who are entitled to the same as tenants in common.
For further particulars, plan, and conditions of sale, application should be made either to the Undersigned or to Mr Janardhun Gopal, the mortgagee's solicitor, No. 53 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay,

On TUESDAY, the 2nd October next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome, mahogany, semi-grand pianoforte, firstrate oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frame, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a large size fish-bowl with gold fish, very handsome table, hanging, and wall lamps Bussorah fowls, a collection of choice plants, such as Poona roses, ferns, bigonias, &c., &c., the property of A. HUSON, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th October next, at 11-30 a.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Ganesh Khind House," Ganesh Khind Road, Poona, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood and satinwood, household furniture, made to order by "Wimbridge and John Roberts," best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome rosewood, semi grand pianoforte by "Schiedmayer" of Stuttgart, a first-rate full-sized slate Billiard table, by "John Roberts and Co." with lamps, balls cues, marking board, &c., complete first-rate pictures, oleographs and oil-paintings rich table ornaments, handsome china and Japanese vases, 12 lights hanging chandeliers, handsome wall, table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian Brussels and jail-made carpets, valuable books, poultry, handsome carriages and horses. Jafferabad cows in calf, Jafferabad buffalo in calf, gentleman hunting saddles, a large collection of choice and rare plants, in tubs and pots, &c. &c., &c., the property of Colonel A. B. PORTMAN.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.
N B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a.m., and the horses and carriages at 2 p.m. on the same day.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, September 27, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 26.

THERE was a further drop of ½d. in Silver in London yesterday at 43d. per oz.; but the tone of the market is reported to have been firm at the decline, and with buyers at the rate. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower for Fours at £67⅝, and ⅜ down for 4½ per cents., at £71⅜. The Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight had been reduced from 1s. 4 5-16d. to 1s. 4½d. Consols were again ¼ per cent. lower, making the quotation 97½; but Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered; as also were French Rentes in Paris. Reuter announces that the Agra Bank pays a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

The Mincing Lane Markets, in which Bombay is specially interested, were firm all round yesterday, but without change of price in any item. The Wheat Market had become firmer, and we note an advance of 1s. per quarter in Hard Red to arrive *vid* the Canal; of 6d. per quarter in Club No. 1; and of 9d. per quarter in Club No. 2 *vid* the Canal, and 3d. *vid* the Cape.

Liverpool closed quiet again last evening; Surats steady. The sales were again only 6,000 bales, including 500 Surats; and the Imports, at 12,000 bales, were the heaviest since the new season opened. Spot Cotton was unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower for September-October, November-December, and January-February, though unchanged in other positions.

At 10½ cents for ready Mid-Uplands, and 9·70 cents for December futures, New York quotations come unchanged. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 23,000 bales, making the comparative figues for the three years stand as follows:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Tuesday's Receipts	23,000	42,000	26,000
Three days' do. ...	67,000	126,000	86,000
Since 1st Sept.	242,000	540,000	319,000

There has been very little passing in this market for the staple to-day, a few hundred bales in the aggregate of Indore, at Rs. 181; Nuggur, at Rs. 195; and Ginned Compta, at Rs. 208, being all the purchases of ready stuff reported. In contracts for the new crop we hear of a few bargains between dealers in the three grades of Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 171-71½, Rs. 182, and Rs. 191½, respectively; but there is little passing in other growths. "Good" Broach, for March, may be called Rs. 231½ buyers, with sellers at half a rupee higher; Julgaum, for the same delivery, Rs. 199-200; and Bhownuggur, for May, Rs. 201½-202.

WHEAT.—A reaction has taken place in this market in view of the more encouraging advices from the other side, and a large business has been done to-day, while prices were firm at closing at an advance of ½ to 1 anna per cwt. in Pessy and Delhi descriptions. We now quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
White Pessy, (91 per cent.)	5	1	0	per cwt.
Do. (85 ,,)	5	0	0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	4	13	0	,,
Red Delhi	4	7	0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	4	8	0	,,
Hard Yellow	4	7	0 to 4 8 0	,,
Hard Red	4	0	0	,,

SEEDS.—There has also been a revival in the demand for both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, and considerable transactions have taken place in a firm market. Rates may be called an anna per cwt. higher all round, and we quote:—

Linseed.....	Rs. 6-9-6 to Rs. 6-13-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat, Yellow, ,,	7-12-0 ,, 7-13-0 ,,
Do. Cawnpore do. ,,	7-5-0 ,, 7-6-0 ,,
Do. do. Red ,,	6-10-0

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	17 bales.
Wheat	13,630 cwts.
Linseed	3,630 ,,
Rapeseed	4,018 ,,
Gingelly	1,202 ,,

FREIGHTS, following the renewed activity in Wheat and Seeds have been decidedly firmer to-day. We learn that the country steamer Sumatra has been taken up for Dunkirk with immediate loading, at 27s. 6d. per ton. The Medley Hall (s) has been fixed for early October loading, for Antwerp, at 24s. 6d.; and the Dunedin (s) has been fixed, at 22s. 6d. per ton. Business has also been done for Antwerp, October shipment, at 26s. 3d.; and for January shipment at 22s. 6d. per ton; also at 22s. for this month's shipment to Marseilles.

EXCHANGE.—Notwithstanding the further heavy drop in Bar Silver, the tone of this market has been firm to-day. Last evening's closing rates were quoted in the morning for Bank Wire Transfer and Demand, and with one nominal buyer of 3 months' sight sterling Credits at 1s. 4 17-32d. and Francs at 1·75; but there was nothing done at these rates. A fair amount of Private Paper came out, and was placed at 1s. 4 9-16d., and later on at 1s. 4 19-32d., for sterling, and 1·75⅛ for Francs, both ready and forward, at which rates Banks apparently got as much as they wanted; and in the after part of the day Bank remittance was freely offered at 1s. 4 11-32d for Telegraphic, and 1s. 4 ⅜d. for Demand, without finding takers. The buying rates at the close were nominal, the Banks declining to take more until they know the result of allotment of Council Bills to-day. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 4⅜d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 4 11-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-16d.	,,
Credits do.	...1s. 4 19-32d.	,,
Francs do.	...1·75⅛	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at a decline of 5-16 per cent. from last evening's quotation for Fours, the quotations having been 99 ¼ for cash and the near account, and 99-11-16 for the October settlement, with a fair business doing on the latter line, but not much otherwise. Subsequently a part of the fall was recovered, and 99 15-16 was quoted for Money and account, and 99⅜ for October; but at closing, the rates had receded to 99 11-16 to ¾ and 99⅜ to 11-16, respectively. The quotation for the other Paper had been put down to 104⅜ to 105.

SHARES.—There has been more movement in Mill Scrip to-day, but it has been altogether downward, and we have to report a decline, compared with our last quotations of Rs. 20 in Alliance, and Khatao Mucconji Mill shares; of Rs. 15 in Hindostan and Queen; of Rs. 12½ in Oriental; of Rs. 10 in City of Bombay, New Great Eastern, and Star of India, and of Rs. 7½ in Maneckji. There has been little doing in other scrip, and quotations are generally unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs		Rs
Bank of Bombay	20,000	60	all	13 p.c.	875
Bank of Bengal	42,000	50	all	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	60	all	14 do.	890
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,00	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B.	64,000	125			
Oriental Corporation				17½ d.	419
National Bank of India	37,32	250		5 p.c.	135

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,210
Albert Ginning Co.	100	50	50	Rs.	440
Albert Press Co., Karrachee	100	1,10	1,10	Rs. 100	840
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	40	Rs. 2	240
Bellary	600	1,00	1,00	Rs. 2	215
Brent's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	20	20	Rs. 10	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	12	12	Rs. 15	172½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,35	1,35	Rs. 6 0	600
East India Press Co.	0	1,00	1,00	Rs. 130	1,200
England Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	25	...	..	265
Fort Press Co.	150	8,50	8,50	Rs. 60	1,503
French Press Co.	900	500	50	Rs. 8	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	45	50	5	Rs. 9	407
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 15	350
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	235
Mercantile Press	1,800	125	12	Rs.	60
Mofussil Co.	8,125	400	40	Rs. 10	407½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	50	5	Rs. 6	539
New Indian Press	4,000	12	12	Rs. 10	540
Prince of W. Press	600	50	10	Rs. 3	80
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	80	50	50	Rs. 40	315
Sind Press Co.	600	2,00	75	Rs. 50	460
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	10	1,000	1,00	Rs. 12	480
Sassoon Press Co.	200	200	50	2	4 0
Volkart Press Co.	600	1,000	1,00	P	1,325
					560
					640

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

KEYSER.—September 25, at the Residency, Satara, the wife of Alfred Keyser, of the Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.
VINING.—September 25, at Byculla, the wife of F. W. J. Vining, of a son. (English papers please copy.)

DEATH.

SHROFF.—September 26, at Khetwady 7th Lane, Heerjee bhoy Hormusjee Shroff. Deeply regretted. Funeral will take place this morning at 8 a.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GILL.—September 21, at Bartett House, Kodaikanal, the wife of Francis N G Gill, of a son.
GREWAR.—September 22, at Barnagore, the wife of John Grewar, Naraingunge, of a daughter.
OLDFIELD.—September 17, at Poona, the wife of Lieutenant C G Oldfield, Royal Artillery, of a son.

DEATHS.

ARCHDALL.—September 21, at the General Hospital, Madras, Henry M de Archdall, Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Department.
PEET.—September 21, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry John Peet, Bengal General List Infantry, and Deputy Commissioner, Assam, aged 48 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"X. Y. Z."—Controversy on this subject had better be avoided.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1888.

THE article on "the Present Problem in India" which Sir William Hunter has contributed to the current number of the *Contemporary* is so far appreciated in this country that arrangements, we hear, have been made for circulating a translation of it in Guzerati amongst the classes who cannot read it in the original. Seeing that the advice which Sir William Hunter gives is addressed much more to the ruling race than to the ruled this seems a rather round-about way of accomplishing the purpose which the writer had in view. Sir William Hunter's writings, however, happen just now to be believed by those who value them to have a distinct educational influence, and we regard this attempt to give them a wide circulation in India as an admission that public opinion needs to be educated on this side of the dark water. The general proposition which is elaborated in the paper is that a stage of critical importance has been reached in the evolution of India. The observations by which this thesis is supported are some of them too trite to provoke criticism. The "careful observer," who does duty in so many disquisitions for the "thoughtful person," is brought in to bear testimony to the fact that India cannot be held down by British Viceroys as it was held down by Moghal Emperors. To the inquiring mind, which also has a *locus standi* in the forum of triteness, it may seem appropriate to ask "Who wants to hold India down after the manner of Shah Jehan?" Another truism, which Sir William Hunter puts forward as a pendant to the first, is that sudden changes to English forms of government would be attended with the greatest danger. This, however, is not so obvious to some of our neighbours that we can afford to treat it as a piece of superfluous wisdom. There is in many directions something more than a lurking suspicion that England, mother of Parliaments, must some day give birth to a daughter in India, vigorous and strong of head and limb, and as full grown in the day of her birth as the [illegible] sprung straight from the brain of Jove. Here, perhaps, Sir William Hunter's warning against the "equally apparent" dangers of sudden transformation may be not without service. He might, perhaps, be a little more mindful than he is of the wisdom of his own counsels on the point. He errs sometimes through a strange lack of the sense of proportion. His phrase "the people of India" claims for example a much more cautious definition than he seems prepared to give of it. We who are in the midst of things are curious to know more than he tells us of the people of India who claim, apparently with his cordial assent, that by education, ability, and integrity they are qualified to enter into the full possession of the rights potentially guaranteed to them in the generous but carefully conditioned Proclamation of 1858. An educated class, quick, clever, and energetic, has come into being in the interval, but all that Sir William Hunter predicates of the "people of India" applies strictly and exclusively to this class, a class still so limited in number that a Government largely controlled by them would be little more than an oligarchy. Then it is a little confusing to find a little later on that all that in other parts of the argument is predicated of the people of India is associated with the princes as well as with the people. "The princes and people of India," we are told—though we have heard of no single political movement in which Indian princes have moved in line with the literary class—have done their part, and they now ask that the ruling power shall do its part. And that, Sir William Hunter concludes, is the great problem that lies before the new Viceroy.

The new Viceroy has doubtless profited already by a multiplicity of counsel, and Sir William Hunter has done his part in endeavouring to inform him for his new task. But instruction such as this article contains plans surprises for Lord Lansdowne, and may do as much harm as good to the cause which the coming Viceroy and his mentor have equally at heart. Is the India of Sir William Hunter, with princes and people alike expectant and prepared for the good things promised them, an objective or a subjective entity? Lord Lansdowne will find this out for himself, and we hope that the disillusionising which awaits him will not turn him aside from a generous determination to help forward every reasonably and practicably progressive movement that may come within his cognizance during the next five years. The danger is lest this ardent over-estimating of things may lead him and others to the opposite extreme of sceptically under-estimating the progressive forces that are really at work here. It is not well that a Viceroy schooled before coming out to the belief that he will have to deal with the claim of "princes and people" should be tempted to say of them, as Bishop Bloomfield fifty years ago said of the Tractarians, "I can count you." We do not quite see who is to profit by an exaggeration of either the forces at work or of the obligations which rest upon the Government to co-operate with them. As the case is presented to politicians at home, it is an irresistible stream of tendency that has to be reckoned with. As it strikes us here the forces at work are much more limited both in volume and in energy. How far the "splendid narratives of English freedom" on which the new generation are being nurtured have been transmuted into a political force is a question which Sir William Hunter should be as well fitted to consider as most of us; but Burke has been pressed with much persistence upon the notice of Indian youth, and Burke is not altogether encouraging to the predominance of the literary class in political affairs. Nor, if English experience has been as profitable to the rising generation as English literature, can they have satisfied themselves that the University is the only or even the best nursery of political capacity. The solid and practical trading classes, who have sent more soldiers into the field on the side of freedom and progress in England than any other, move in India quite outside the channels in which Sir William Hunter finds the almost irresistible forces to which prudence and good faith alike bid us yield. It is still a debateable question whether English political ideas have really penetrated the limited class who claim English political institutions. The idea of a political equality existing in entire independence of social inequality has not yet been grasped at all. Only the other day the *Indian Mirror*, which thinks it is a Democratic organ *de pur sang*, by a significant slip of the pen wrote down some agitators on the other side as the "tag rag and bobtail," not yet being sufficiently schooled in its part to know that the right way to speak of "tag rag and bobtail" is as "the sovereign people." Only the other day a Political Association in Western India thanked the Government of Bombay for having, amongst other favours, kept the "backward classes" outside the arena of Municipal self-government, in this following faithfully in the steps of a Municipality up-country the Hindu majority of which not long ago petitioned against the presence in their midst of two lawfully elected fellow-townsmen, who were Mahomedans and butchers. So that the process of forcing the political ideas of England upon the people of India cannot be quite as advanced as Sir William Hunter thinks, and his observation that "we have taught the instinct of nationality to throb in the Indian heart" cannot be much more than a shapely phrase.

There should be no pleasure in thus indicating how far the reality is from a generous but somewhat imaginative conception of movements in India. All that we are anxious about is that no account of the state of Indian political society, and of its preparedness for going forward, should find acceptance which can lead only to the disappointments that usually attend disillusionising. The notion that there are rising forces challenging either guidance or submission—"compelling consideration of the problem and rendering it pressing"—is just a little in advance of the reality. The dykes will not burst while those on the watch stand by, endeavouring to ascertain if the tide is rising at all, and in which direction it is moving. When we are told that by delaying the matter now we are practically forcing the people to take the matter into their own hands, and foolishly teaching them the use of political agitation, the language employed is language that has no relation to the processes of political thought and action in India. The most vigorous agitation that we are conscious of in India just now is an agitation against agitation. That is the fact of the moment, and the only incident that competes with it in popular attention is the movement against the killing of cows, which the Bengal papers tell us is going to become the most powerful movement that India has seen for a long time past. And its subject matter,—will Sir William Hunter believe it?—is excluded from discussion in the National Congress, not by considerations of prudence alone, but by standing regulations for the accommodation, on the "ostrich" principle, of differences between the two great races. We should have thought that a commentator who had paid any regard to the circumstances in which the political activities of the educated classes in India are being exerted at this time would have found something more appropriate to say than that during the coming Viceroyalty the movement embodied in the National Congress would be either rendered innocuous or would become perilous. A truer criticism would have led Sir William Hunter to indicate what portion of the new forces can be called to the aid of Government, and what portion should be regarded as fictitious and discordant. If his analysis had been more qualitative and less quantitative it would have been of more value.

THE Countess of Dufferin has written a brief but most interesting valedictory account of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India, which was founded three years since, and is now established on a permanent basis. The Central Fund has received a little under seven lakhs in subscriptions and donations, of which five and a half lakhs have been invested as an endowment for the institution. Half a lakh has been expended on the object of the Association and sixty thousand rupees given in grants-in-aid to local branches, which have obtained about three lakhs in subscriptions. Ten lakhs at first sight seem a large sum, and there is a notion abroad that the Association is rich; but the Countess of Dufferin shows that in regard to the work to be done the organization is really poor. As it now stands the Association has an income from investments of Rs. 30,000, and Rs. 10,000 in hand. The English subscriptions, though not large, have sufficed for all expenses incurred in England, and not a rupee of the money subscribed in India has been spent out of the country. Out of the £3,560 subscribed at home, £2,295 were paid to the Indian account, and the passages and outfits of five doctors and a nurse, and two scholarships for medical lady students who will eventually come to India, have been provided. The Countess expresses a hope that a new period of prosperity will open in 1889, and that Lady Lansdowne will begin her administration of the Fund with an increasing income and a good balance available for grants-in-aid. If any one be in doubt as to the urgent need for extending the work undertaken by the Association they should read the chapter in this valedictory statement which describes the evils which have to be abated. No one should skip the pages the Countess of Dufferin has been impelled to write, in spite of a natural reluctance to deal with so difficult a subject as the treatment of the women of the country under the barbarous system which has come down through ages of ignorance and unthinking cruelty. Without going into technical or professional details, Lady Dufferin describes the customs prevailing in different parts of the country, so as to give an idea of the misery caused to suffering women at the hands of the incompetent dhais. Miss Hewlett, of the Maternity Hospital, Umritsur, who has had great experience of dhais and their ways, and has been most successful in training up a better class, says in an official report that the reckless disregard of life and human suffering exhibited by women who are almost without exception mothers themselves is quite surprising. Carelessness leads to such uncleanliness that fever after child-birth is the rule rather than the exception, and recklessness about bathing causes numerous cases of lock-jaw which are nearly always fatal. But bad as ignorance and carelessness may be in their results, deliberate crime is worse; infants are wilfully murdered by breaking their backs and twisting their necks. One old dhai confessed on her death-bed that she had herself killed hundreds of children. It is not an uncommon occurrence for the dhai to stop short in her duties at the critical moment and haggle for more money, refusing to do anything till it is handed over to her. We have on a former occasion quoted Dr. Keegan's gruesome testimony as to the horrors of the charcoal fire ordeal to which women are subjected in Central India. This particular form of torture is resorted to with additional refinements in Burma

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SIEGE OF SUAKIN.

BRITISH OFFICERS SENT FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

General Sir J. W. Grenfell and Colonel Kitchener are returning to Egypt from England, and have been ordered to proceed immediately to Suakin.

TROUBLES OF THE GERMANS ON THE ZANZIBAR COAST.

ZANZIBAR, SEPT. 25.

Conflicts continue to take place between the natives and the Germans along the Zanzibar Coast.

A murder of Germans has taken place at Lindi, and all Europeans are in imminent danger of their lives. The British subjects are leaving the German concession.

FAREWELL BALL TO THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 26.

The dance given by the United Service Club here last night in honour of the Viceroy was one of the most brilliant entertainments of the kind given this season. When the company sat down to supper, General Chesney, as President of the Club Committee, in a few well chosen words, expressed the feelings of the community in bidding farewell to their Excellencies.

The Viceroy, in replying, said: General Chesney, Ladies and Gentlemen,—To say that Lady Dufferin and I are both deeply touched by the kind way in which the society of Simla has joined together in giving us this farewell entertainment, is to say very little in comparison with what we both feel. If anything could enhance our gratitude it is the eloquent and graceful manner in which General Chesney, as your representative, has conveyed to us your good wishes and adieux. The Viceroys of India, as other representatives of her Majesty elsewhere, are called upon to lead a kind of double life, and to discharge twofold functions. On one hand as governors and administrators burdened with heavy and anxious executive responsibilities' they are bound to give their time and best energies to those important duties upon the proper discharge of which the welfare of their fellow-subjects depends; on the other hand, as heads of communities amongst whom it is their happiness to live, they are called upon to dispense those hospitalities and to exercise those representative functions which tradition has recognized as appertaining to their State. Unfortunately, however, the conditions of this great empire are such; the cares and anxieties of Indian administration are so constant and absorbing, as greatly to impede and fetter the Viceroy in the execution of these his lighter and more genial labours. Secluded all day within the four walls of his office, he is compelled to lead a monastic,—indeed, so little does he see even of his own wife, that I might almost say, celibate existence. Consequently he has neither time nor opportunities to give so much thought as he might otherwise desire to ministering to the well-being and content of that fairer portion of society, upon whose verdict his popularity and estimation so largely and so properly depend. Conscious, therefore, of my shortcomings in this respect, I am all the more glad to find that my own enforced austerity, which I hasten to assure every lady present, is merely official and assumed, and altogether foreign to my real inclinations, has been forgiven and condoned in consideration of the way in which Lady Dufferin, whom I am almost disposed to refer to rather as my colleague on the viceregal throne, than as my wife, has endeavoured to supplement my *laches* and deficiencies. In one respect, at all events, I know I shall have merited some recognition from a very influential and powerful class—I mean the young ladies—for now that a decent viceregal residence has been erected, all future generations of Simla maidens will have far better opportunities of displaying both their graces and their pretty frocks, when they honour Government House with their presence, than had any of their predecessors. Be that, however, as it may, I am sure it will be gratifying to all my friends to know, that no matter how little he may be able to show it, it is always a great comfort and consolation to any one in my situation to feel that while he is pursuing his solitary labours, uncheered by those social relaxations, which are open to others, he is nevertheless surrounded by an atmosphere of sympathy and good will on the part of his countrymen and countrywomen. Such genial and subtle influences have an effect little comprehended, perhaps, by those from whom they unconsciously emanate, in sustaining his energies, encouraging his efforts, and soothing his ruffled spirits. For four successive years Lady Dufferin and myself have had the honour of presiding over the society of this place, and during the whole of that period we have experienced nothing but the greatest kindness from all its members. That unvaried good will has now found its final consummation and expression in this beautiful ball and banquet. It therefore only remains for me, ladies and gentlemen, to express to you our heartfelt gratitude, and assure you both in Lady Dufferin's name and my own that those kind—and I hope I will not be thought impertinent, if I add beautiful—faces whose friendly and sympathetic smiles have so often gladdened our sojourn amongst you, will always be a welcome sight to us wherever we may be; whether in our home in Ireland or in our Ambassadorial Palace at Rome.

THE PUNJAB CHIEFS AND THE FRONTIER DEFENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 26.

A committee composed of the Commander-in-Chief, the Military Member of Council, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, is now considering the best means for giving practical effect to the offers made by the Punjab Chiefs to assist in the defence of the North-West Frontier.

THE NEW VICTORIA HIGH SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 26.

The Duke laid the foundation-stone of the New Victoria High School. The Duchess was present, also Lord Reay; the latter was quite an unexpected guest. Reverend Squires read the address to which the Duke replied in a few words. His Royal Highness then laid the stone.

POONA RACES.

Again excellent are the acceptances for to-morrow's races. There will be five events, *viz.*, the "Connaught Cup," twelve starters; the "Pony Selling Race," eleven; the "Deccan Handicap," ten.

CRICKET.

A cricket match, Poona *versus* Old Wellingtonians, commenced to-day. The latter went in first and made 60 runs, Clowes getting six wickets for 20 runs; Lascelles four wickets for 4 runs. Poona then went in, and when time was called had made 44 for five wickets.

The match will be continued to-morrow.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUDHIANA, SEPT. 26.

The two meetings held by Mr. Bhimji in the Jamna Musjid and the Town Hall, on the 21st and 23rd, respectively, were very successful in spite of the small opposition by a few misguided Mahomedans. The audience numbered over one thousand persons, and the leading Moulvis of the station, after hearing Mr. Bhimji, publicly gave their vote in favour of the Congress.

Another meeting will be held to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

ADEN, SEPT. 25.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Maria Teresa, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅛
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅞
4½ per cent. „	71⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104½
Bar Silver	43

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 26.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Madras-Penang Cable is still interrupted. Section Elephant to Point Penang right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 25.

10 p.m.	80·2

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26.

6 a.m.	79·0
10 a.m.	82·7
2 p.m.	85·2
4 p.m.	84·5

THERE is reason to believe, says the *Deccan Times*, that Abdul Huq will return to Hyderabad by the end of the week. The order of the Nizam's Government has been regularly and officially forwarded to him, and being as yet an officer of this Government, seeing that he is only suspended, he will doubtless see fit to comply with the order.

AT the Anthropological Society's meeting held last night, a Hindoo, with twenty-four digits was exhibited. We understand that the man will attend at the Society's room to-day, between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., when members of the Society, who wish to examine this curious case of abnormal digits, can do so.

THE Nawab Sir Khurshed Jah Bahadur, K.C.I.E., was invested with the insignia of a Knight Commandership of the most eminent Order of the Indian Empire, at the Residency, Hyderabad, by Mr. Howell, on Monday evening.

THE *Deccan Times* states that Mr. Dosabhoy N. Chenoai, A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Minister, met with a very severe accident on Monday evening. Driving in an open carriage with a pair of fresh walers, the horses took fright and bolted, the carriage being broken and upset near the residence of Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Bahadur. Besides other injuries we hear that the collar-bone is broken. Very fortunately Doctor Lawrie was soon on the spot, and rendered the sufferer all the surgical aid in his power. After the wounds were dressed Mr. Dosabhoy was conveyed to his residence at Secunderabad. There, is we believe, no immediate danger, though, of course, it is possible that complications may supervene. On the news of the accident getting abroad much interest and solicitude were manifested, and kindly enquiries continued to be made during the afternoon.

RUSSIAN colonization in Central Asia is beginning to make progress. The *Invalide* says that there are now eighteen Russian and German Mennonite villages in the Syr Daria, counting 864 households in all. Colonization in those regions commenced in 1875, but for some years it advanced so slowly that in 1880 the colonists numbered barely 200, and it is only during the last three or four years that there has been any notable progression. One-third of the existing villages were founded last year. The Central Asian Railway will, no doubt, have the effect of considerably enlarging the Russian population of the less sterile portions of the Muscovite possessions that are within reach of its facilities.

AN amusing instance of the bravery of the Portuguese soldiers is reported as having presented itself in connection with the tragedy which lately occurred at Parra (Goa). The man, after having shot three persons and blown out his own brains, was approached by the guard, but none would go near him for fear that he might be still dangerous. One of the soldiers, however, fired a bullet on the remnant of the skull to make sure that all danger was at an end.

DR. OGLE, before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to investigate the subject of emigration and immigration, stated that the number of foreigners in England and Wales, including London, in 1881 was 118,600, of whom 17,000 were Americans, and 98,000 were European foreigners. Of the total 10,523 were sailors and 484 ministers of religion. In no single trade in this country were more than 5,000 foreigners employed. The number of foreigners in London in 1881 was 60,222, the largest portion of whom came from Germany. As to competition by the foreigners with native labour, the witness stated that in 1881 61 per cent. of the whole of the sailors in St. George's-in-the-East were foreigners; in 1887 the number had increased to 83 per cent. There was also a large increase of foreigners in other trades.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

THE mention of Whitehall reminds me of the rumours about Sir Charles Warren whose headquarters are within a stone's throw of the future Mecca. Those who at first seized hold of the retirement of Mr. Monro, C.B.—Mr. Howard Vincent's successor in the Criminal Investigation Department—for the purpose of discrediting Sir Charles Warren, are inclined to change their tone on finding out the real causes of the friction between the higher police authorities. It is now said on what appears to be good grounds that Sir Charles Warren's quarrel with Mr. Monro arose out of the measures taken by the latter gentleman in arresting Irish members of Parliament within the precincts of the House of Commons and in some of the proceedings adopted by him against supposed dynamitards. Certainly the manner in which some members of Parliament were taken into custody astonished many Conservatives as well as Liberals, and Sir Charles Warren may be forgiven if he thought the Metropolitan Police Force had quite enough to bear already without raising up fresh enemies. Moreover, the mistakes made by Mr. Monro's men in arresting the wrong members in one or two instances brought considerable odium on Scotland Yard. Sir Charles Warren doubtless saw that while it was one thing to incur the displeasure of the Socialists it was quite different to run the risk of making the police unpopular with nearly half of the huge population of the Metropolis. I perhaps shall not be wrong in attributing to Sir Charles Warren dissatisfaction in another direction with the manner in which the Detective Department under Mr. Monro has carried out its duties. The shocking murder in the early hours of Friday morning in Whitechapel, which sent a thrill of horror throughout the whole of London, has served to remind the public of the long string of similar mysteries that the Metropolitan Police has been with all its resources unable to unravel. If some paper were to publish a list of all the murders perpetrated in London during the past four or five years the public, I fancy, would be surprised at the small number in which the perpetrators had been discovered through the ability of the detectives. They cannot be blamed for the possibly more numerous murders, of which we never hear anything, but the public have a right to expect that in such cases as that of Canonbury, where an elderly woman was brutally killed almost before the eyes of her neighbours, shall not be committed with impunity. If there is any truth, which I for one take leave to doubt, in the report that Sir Charles Warren is to be relieved of his present appointment and banished to the Cape, it is to be hoped that his successor will be able to improve the efficiency of the Criminal Investigation Department. That Mr. Matthews is not on the best of terms with the Chief Commissioner of Police is now ancient history, but that the Home Secretary will take upon himself the responsibility of forcing Sir Charles Warren to resign is extremely doubtful. However, it is becoming clear that Londoners would prefer a Civilian to be at the head of their police, but it is not always easy to find the right sort of man. There ought to be a special training for the higher branches of the force as for any other profession, and until that is the case we cannot expect any decided improvement in the departments which now betray so much incapacity. As to the demeanour and conduct generally of the ordinary constables, no one who lives in London all the year round, can join in the indiscriminate abuse which is sometimes levelled at them. They may lose their heads now and then when they have Trafalgar Square demonstrators to deal with; but as a rule they are what such a body should be.

I find a section of politicians here mildly excited over Sir Charles Dilke's approaching visit to India. They argue from the length of the tour, and the need for Sir Charles to do something politically very soon, that he will associate himself with your Indian reformers and return hither ready to make their cause his own and secure its adoption in England. Those who thus reason evidently think Sir W. W. Hunter is right in his estimate of the present problem in India, and that the forecast he sets forth in the current *Contemporary* will soon be realised. I am of opinion Sir William is a little too sanguine. I also think that Sir Charles Dilke will not too readily adopt the Indian reform programme. He is wanting in sympathy with popular movements, and even under the influence of his right, loyal and staunch friend, the late Mr. F. W. Chesson, took but a languid interest in the visit of the Delegates to England in 1885. Again, it is doubtful if Lady Dilke would help her husband in Indian reform agitation. Her ladyship is a profound believer in the greatness, the goodness, the wisdom of Anglo-Indian Government as it is. Nearly three years ago, I sat by the side of Lady Dilke on the platform at a meeting presided over by Sir Charles, held in the interest of an Anglo-Indian candidate of the forward school. The candidate in question, in the course of his speech, spoke in anything but admiration of the existing mode of administering Indian affairs, and suggested many changes, generally in a pro-native direction. Remembering that Lady Dilke had, only a short time before, returned from a visit to the Grant Duffs at Madras and Ootacamund, I asked her ladyship what she thought of the candidate's remarks. "Oh!" she replied, "they can't be correct. I neither saw nor heard anything of the kind whilst I was with the Governor of Madras. I am sure, if things had been as Mr.——— describes them to be I should have heard of it. Oh! yes! I feel sure he cannot be right." Sir Charles, himself, in subsequently speaking, discreetly avoided reference to the matter of the candidate's speech, contenting himself with cordially commending the manner of it.

If the *Pall Mall Gazette* can help it, neither by the Indian nor any other ladder will Sir Charles Dilke be allowed to climb back into English political life. Mr. Stead has recently been preaching a sermon on Puritanism in Politics, and has done what few persons now-a-days venture upon; he has condemned sin by connecting the names of sinners with their sin. Taking Cromwell as its hero of sanctification, Mr. Stead declares, history shows that men of pure life alone are really successful in public life. This is proved by the argument of contrariwise. Six years ago three great men were the hope and pride of three great European nations: Skobeleff in Russia, Gambetta in France, and Sir Charles Dilke in England. Where, asks Mr. Stead, are they now? He answers his own question thus: "Skobeleff died in a drunken orgie in a house of ill-fame, Gambetta was shot by a jealous mistress, and Sir Charles Dilke has met the still more tragic fate of being buried for ever while still breathing beneath the infamies of his life." In taking this line Mr. Stead is only following an ingenious Frenchman, M. de Grandlieu, who, in the *Figaro*, has discoursed with many illustrations on "L'Amour et la Politique." Mr. Stead's conclusions, however, are not wholly trustworthy. So far as English politics are concerned Sir Charles Dilke was unlucky enough to be found out. That—say many who profess to know—is really the only difference between him and a host of others. I am not able to go beyond that assertion, and leave the subject—a not unimportant one—with the remark that I hear people express their surprise at learning that Gambetta was shot by a jealous mistress: the medical periphrasis of an obstruction in the bowels caused by a too great fondess for the pleasures of the table, given forth at the time, was generally accepted as the exact fact.

STATISTICS relating to divorce have just been issued by the French Minister of Justice. From these figures it appears that women are more eager for divorce or separation than men, the petitioners of the fair sex for the former amounting during last year to 2,733, while the men number 1,848; and 2,564 women petitioning for separation against 453 men. The most numerous applications for divorce or separation came from the working classes; the tradespeople ranked next, with 804 applications for divorce and 515 for separation; and, finally, the professional and affluent people, with 530 petitions for divorce and 385 for separation. The statistics further set forth that the largest number of applications for divorces and separations emanated from persons who had been five years married, those who been wedded from ten to twenty years coming next.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, SEPT. 25.

THE demon cholera has visited Akola immediately after the termination of the *Mohorrum* and *Gunputi* festivals. The disease is said to be of an epidemic type. Several poor natives have succumbed, and this is causing an alarm; more so, to find the energetic Sanitary Commissioner, Doctor Little, here, there, and everywhere, trying his utmost to find out the real cause—a local one no doubt—of so sudden an outbreak. Surgeon-Major Little, M.D., on hearing of the first attack, proceeded immediately to the scene of the disastrous attack, and it is hoped he has discovered the origin, and will make it public. The cause in my humble opinion is the impure and villainous state of the water in the Moorna river, accelerated by excesses after the two festivals, the cessation of rain for nearly a month, then a fall of 3½ inches, and last, though not least, the insanitary state of the native hamlet which is filthy in the back slums. The European element, I am glad to state, is enjoying an immunity of the disease. Dr. Little, S.C., and the Civil Surgeon, Surgeon Moran, M.B., are doing their very utmost to expel the unwelcome visitor. Let us hope that the mortality this half-year will not be so formidable as the last half of 1887. Last September there were 20,353 deaths from "all causes" in the six districts, the majority succumbed from cholera! But Akola is notorious for this epidemic. Why? Because the germ no doubt emanates from imbibing the impure water of the river Moorna during and after the rains.

Consequent on the sudden appearance of cholera in Akola, I am told that orders will be issued to the P. W. D. immediately to begin the "Waterworks Scheme," which is in contemplation, and has been for a long time under consideration. I remember the project was mooted several years ago. We have our water-supply from the Wadali Tank, and why not Akola have theirs? Pure drinking water—and if boiled—is a safeguard from all diseases.

The heat of the weather since the last fall of rain on the 17th instant is excessive, which seems to show that more rain is looming in the distance. Considering this is the month of September the heat during the day is very great.

There is no foundation in the "gup" that a contractor at Yeotmahl has got the construction of the eighty miles of light railway between Akola and the military station of Hingoli. Overtures may have been made, but that is all. As I informed you about two years ago, the Akola-Hingoli Railway will be reserved as a famine work. Its construction would certainly tend to develop and increase the great trade resources of Southern Berar and H. H. the Nizam's dominions south of Hingoli. As I previously communicated, all the plans and estimates have been prepared, and may have been formally sanctioned; and it rests at that stage!

The "Convict-Warder" system which has now been in force several years has been so far pretty successful in the two Central and four District Jails. An uniform in dress when on duty would help to give these petty officials prestige in the eyes of their unfortunate *confreres*. The European jailors would not look bad either in a suit *a la militaire*.

A game law is sadly needed in this Province to prevent wholesale and wanton butchery—if I may use the term—of our feathered friends. I came across two Pardhis who had just done their snare netting. In addition to several adult partridges and quails they had fourteen young of the former and six of the latter. At this rate, Berar will soon be decimated of our birds of sport. A "closed season" should be observed by all. In like manner the "dooly-bearer" caste (Bohie) should be prevented netting in our rivers and nullahs at certain times of the year. Our tanks are let alone by the fishermen by day; but they, no doubt, clandestinely cast their nets at nights.

P.S.—I have just received a report that the cholera at Akola is subsiding.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

THE annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents was held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. M. R. Wyer, Chairman of the Association, presiding. The following gentlemen, representing the Fire Offices following their respective names, were present:—Messrs. Abercrombie (Latham, Abercrombie and Co.), Scottish Union and National; Beaufort (Lyon and Co.), Alliance, Lancashire, and London and Provincial; Dumbell (John Campbell and Co.), Phœnix; Fairclough (Finlay, Muir and Co.), Atlas, and General; Fleming, Jr. (John Fleming and Co.), North British and Mercantile; Freyvogel (Volkart Brothers), London and Lancashire, Trans-Atlantic, North German, and Northern; Greaves (Ewart, Latham and Co.), North British and Mercantile; Macdonald (Benn, Ashley and Co.) Sun, and Imperial; Meyer (Gaddam, Bythell and Co.), Manchester; Moir (Lang, Moir and Co.), New Zealand; Murray, South British; Symington, Queen; Wyer and Reid (Wallace and Co.), Commercial Union; and Vernon (W. and A. Graham and Co.), Norwich Union, and the Fire Insurance Association.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, Mr. M. R. Wyer addressed the meeting as follows:—Gentlemen,—Although great efforts have been made this year by our worthy Secretary, Mr. Poole, to have the report of the committee of the Association for the year ending 30th June, 1888, ready in time to lay it before you in general meeting in the month of July, in accordance with Rule 5 of the Association, it has not been found possible to do so, or rather, had the report been issued earlier, it would not have contained much important information, which it now includes. Your two last committees having expressed their opinion that it would probably be more convenient to the body of the members of the Association were Rule 5 to be altered, so that the date for the general meeting should fall, say in January or February instead of in July—the official year thus embracing January to December—a proposition to that effect, of which due notice has been given you, will be put before you for your consideration this afternoon, together with a proposition for altering the system by which the committee under Rule 3 has hitherto been elected. Turning to the report before us, which is an interesting summary of the year's work, and is in itself ample evidence of the *raison d'etre* of the Association, there are only one or two subjects, I think, which call for special notice, and perhaps the most important of all is the abolition of the Municipal Tax on fire offices under the new Municipal Bill, which has now, I understand, obtained the sanction of the Governor-General in Council. Ever since its promotion, the Association has agitated towards this end, and I am sure we all have reason to feel gratified that the burden has at last been transferred from the offices to the owners of property. Another legislative matter, affecting the fire insurance offices, is the new Stamp Act, framed in accordance with the recommendations of this Association, and others interested in Fire Insurance business. It is a great step forward that Fire Insurance policies can now be opened and renewed for portions of a year without paying the full duty chargeable on yearly policies, as was formerly the case. It does not appear to have been made quite clear in the schedule what stamps are required in certain cases, and members of the Association have found difficulty in obtaining the necessary information at the Stamp Office, owing to the system in force there, but, since the publication of this report, Government has been addressed on the subject. Regarding the establishment of steam fire engine stations in the mill districts of Tardeo and Chinchpoogli, referred to on page 9 of the report, under the head of "Increased protection for Mills," your Committee gave their strong support to the millowners' application to the Municipal Commissioner, and it was somewhat re-assuring to find that steps had already been taken to provide additional steam fire engines. A great deal more, however, requires to be done in this respect, and in connection with the supply of water at fires. It may be said now that the Fire Insurance offices will cease to contribute directly towards the support of the Fire Brigade, that they will no longer have a right to interfere in these matters, but they will still be able to claim that right, as standing in the place of insured owners of property, and the new committee should, as one of its special functions, continue to watch everything connected with the working of the Fire Brigade, and the supply of water at fires. It is in my opinion, gentlemen, a matter for regret that the attempts made during the past year to bring the tariff and non-tariff offices together have again failed. Competition is becoming keener every day, and if combination is impossible, the competition between us must just go on to the bitter end, unmindful as we all seem to be of the fate of the Kilkenny cats. Possibly the new Committee may see their way to come to some understanding with the offices about a uniform tariff, but nothing can be settled, unless the question of brokerage is also determined, as to which there appears to be an unfortunate want of unanimity amongst the members. The question of the storage of explosives in the native town has lately come before the Committee, who think that special godowns, in open spaces, should be set apart for the purpose. This is a very important matter, and it will no doubt engage the attention of your new Committee. Meanwhile, the Municipal Commissioner has been addressed with the object of his moving Government on the subject. Before proceeding to propose the alterations in the rules to which I have referred, and the election of the new Committee, I beg to put before you the report and accounts of the Association for the year ending 30th June, 1888, for your confirmation.

In proposing "That the annual report and statement of accounts of the Association as presented to this meeting be adopted," Mr. W. M. Macdonald said: I have much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report, which has to-day been placed before us by our chairman; and in doing so, I believe I am acting with the sanction of all the various offices that are represented when I add our thanks for the extreme care and excellent manner in which that report has been prepared, to the chairman and his Committee, and to our patient and energetic secretary, Mr. Poole. This resolution was seconded by Mr. C. Vernon, and carried unanimously.

The chairman then proposed the alterations in the Association's rules with reference to the mode of electing the chairman, deputy chairman, and members of the Committee, and changing the time of holding the annual general meeting to the first quarter of the calendar year, of which due notice had been given to the members by circular. The proposed alteration of Rule 3 was seconded by Mr. G. W. Moir, and that of Rule 5 by Mr. A. F. Beaufort, and both motions were carried unanimously.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for the chairman, deputy chairman, and members of the Committee for the current year, when the following gentlemen were elected:—Chairman, Mr. M. R. Wyer; Deputy Chairman, Mr. A. F. Beadfort; Members of Committee, Mr. W. Greaves, Mr. J. H. Symington, and Mr. E. Freyvogel.

The proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. R. M. Sayani presiding, in the absence of the chairman Mr. Dosabhoy Framji. The other members present were Colonel Merewether, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramji Jeejeebhoy, M. N. Banaji, R. N. Khote, Javerilal Umiashanker, Major H. C. Selby, and Dr. Waters.

SULLAGE CONNECTIONS IN AGRIPADA.

The Committee considered the proposal made by the Commissioner in the following letter, asking for sanction to the payment of Rs. 2,43,642 from surplus cash balance, to provide for the cost of house sullage connections in Agripada district:—

Sir,—The Corporation in their Resolution No. 1713, dated 1st December, 1887, sanctioned Rs. 3,820 for the preparation of plans and estimates of the house sullage water connections for the district, hitherto known as Agripada, shown in the accompanying plan, which was laid down with pipe sewers three years ago. Prosecutions to compel house-owners to connect with the new pipe sewers were suspended, pending the preparation of plans and estimates with a view to the work being carried out at the expense of the Corporation as has been sanctioned in the case of the 1st drainage section, and the Queen's Road and Girgaum District and Kamathipura. It is of the utmost importance that the new sewers should be connected with the houses, as, till this is done, the money spent on laying down the pipe sewers brings in no result, and the whole neighbourhood is very much in want of immediate attention. The cost of a house connection, when the house stands in or near a street, is Rs. 229, and there are 448 houses coming under this description. There are in addition 212 houses in their own compounds at a distance from the roads in which the sewers lie—and the average cost of each of these connections is Rs. 418, or a total of Rs. 88,665, for the 212 houses. Corporation's Resolution No. 2268, dated 3rd November 1882, decided that, "in the case of any building standing in its own compound, the question of the payment of the cost of constructing and maintaining the connections be referred by the Commissioner to the Corporation as he may deem necessary." With reference to this, as there appears no reason why more of the public money should be spent for the benefit of house-owners who possess houses in large compounds than for those who have smaller houses on streets, I propose to charge the owners of houses in compounds the difference between the actual cost of the connections in these 212 cases, and the sum of Rs. 229, the average of the remaining 448 cases. The total, including contingencies, is Rs. 2,43,642. If we recover the proportion mentioned in para. 5 on account of houses standing in their own compounds, namely, Rs. 40,068, the net amount to be sanctioned is Rs. 2,03,574. This should be charged to loan funds, and I have to request the sanction of the Corporation to raise the necessary loan; meantime commencing the work by payments from cash balances to be adjusted hereafter when the loan is raised.—I have, &c., F. L. CHARLES, Acting Municipal Commissioner.

It was proposed by Dr. Waters, and seconded by Col. Merewether, that as applied for in the Municipal Commissioner's letter the Corporation be recommended to sanction the following arrangements for the construction of house sullage connections in that portion of the Agripada drainage section which is already provided with sewers. That subject to the sanction of Government to the raising of a loan for the necessary amount, if sanction be given to the making of the said connections at a total cost of Rs. 2,43,642. That of this amount Rs. 2,03,574 be debited to loan charges, and Rs. 40,068 be recovered proportionately from the owners of 212 houses, now to be connected, which stand in their owners' compound at a distance from the road, being the difference between the average cost of Rs. 229 per ordinary house, and of Rs. 418 per house standing in its own compound. That pending the raising of a loan, sanction be given to the payment of advances from surplus cash balance to be adjusted hereafter to the said loan.

In the course of discussion, Major Selby observed they had yet to know for what period the Government of India would sanction the raising of the loan in the present case. In granting permission for such loans, the Government did not seem to be acting on any fixed principle. They had, for instance, allowed the Municipality to raise a loan for the Tansa works, which ran over a period of sixty years, but restricted them to forty years, when they went to Government for permission to raise another loan for the same work. He had lately observed that the Supreme Government had permitted the authorities in Madras to raise a loan exteeding over a period of fifty years for a Municipal work. He did not know whether the work to be carried out in Madras was of greater importance than Tansa. (Laughter.)

Dr. Waters said: Major Selby was good enough quite recently to charge the Acting Municipal Commissioner with crediting the Government with all sorts of foolish intentions, and now he himself was crediting the Supreme Government with obstructing the carrying on of a work of great public utility. (Laughter.)

The proposition was eventually agreed to.

A PROPOSAL TO CUT OFF WATER CONNECTIONS.

The Acting Commissioner asked for the Standing Committee's sanction, under section 279 of Act 3 of 1888, to the cutting off of certain water connections, as the people residing in houses which paid no water rate had been allowed to draw water from the pipes. Col. Merewether moved, and Dr. Waters seconded, that the sanction asked for be given. Major Selby proposed an amendment that the person be informed that the Standing Committee proposed to sanction the cutting off of these connections; but would consider any representations they might choose to make, provided such representations reached them in time for consideration at the next meeting.

The amendment was carried by a large majority.

COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGED CLOTHES.

On the usual weekly return of fires being placed on the table, Major Selby observed that the Municipality was under no obligation to pay to the police officers attending a fire the whole of the compensation due to them for damage to their clothes. Section 63 A says the Corporation shall also provide to pay to Government such proportion of the annual expenses of the police of the city as Government shall, from time to time, determine; that is to say, the law contemplated Government paying, in the first instance, the whole of the charges and then debiting the Municipality with whatever proportion of those charges they thought fit that the Municipality should bear. Section 362 declared that it shall be the duty of all police officers and all Municipal officers and servants to aid the fire-brigade in the execution of their duties. He did not object to a policeman getting compensation for clothings really damaged, but he said that the proper party to settle and pay that compensation was the Government, under section 63 A, and then they might come to the Municipality and say "This is the total expenditure for the police and we rule that you should pay so much of it."

Dr. Waters: Will the Municipal Commissioner give us an idea of the total amount paid as compensation?

The Acting Commissioner replied that it came to between two and three thousand rupees a year. He added that the compensation allowed by the Corporation had nothing whatever to do with the police charges, and it was allowed in order that the police officers might do their work more readily and with greater will.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE VICTORIA HIGH SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 24.

A BRILLIANT gathering of European and native ladies and gentlemen assembled at the Soldiers' Institute this evening, to witness the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Victoria High School. The prizes were given away by Lady Reay. H. E. the Governor was to have presided on the occasion, but owing to the failure of rain in the Ahmednagar district he has proceeded thither to consult with the local officials as to the relief measures that may be needed there. In the absence of his Excellency, the Hon. Mr. Naylor was asked by Mrs. Sorabji, the proprietress of the school, to preside, and the following notabilities were among those present:—Captain Hamilton, A.-D.-C., Mr. J. R. Oxenham, General, Mrs. and the Misses Anderson, Mrs. Naylor, Mr. Stewart, Mr. E. T. Candy, Colonel Westropp, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham, Colonel and Mrs. Prideaux, Mrs. Chatfield, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Heeramaneck, Mr. Jamsetjee Wadia and the Misses Wadia, Major and Mrs. Campbell-Major, Rao Saheb N. B. Dandekar, Rao Bahadur and Mrs. Ranade, Rao Bahadur Bhide, Dr. and Mrs. Mackichan, Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Framjee, Dr. and Mrs. Street, Rev. and Mrs. Small, Captain J. and Mrs. Candy, Professor Dr. Hoosung Jamasp Dustoor and Dustoor Bymanji Jamaspji. After the distribution of the prizes, and the adoption of the report and the customary speech by the chairman, some of the pupils, both girls and little boys, went through an interesting programme of music and recitation in a manner which testified to the excellent quality of the training they receive at the hands of Mrs. Sorabji and her daughters. The musical drill of the little ones, performed on the stage of the institute, was the most interesting feature of the proceedings. Under the direction of one of the Misses Sorabji they went through a variety of evolutions with spirit and precision, and the nursery rhymes which some of them gave, in the different *roles* they had assumed, were rendered to satisfaction and elicited much hearty applause. A violin solo by a very diminutive girl, Miss G. Smith, the pianoforte accompaniment being played by Miss Alice Sorabji, was wonderfully well rendered. The manner in which the little mite's fingers controlled the strings of her violin with perfect accuracy was greatly appreciated, and the conclusion of the piece was greeted with a loud *encore*. To this, however, no response was given owing to the lateness of the hour. A part song, Franz Abt's "Jubilate," was next given by the singing class, and was a very creditable performance; and the programme concluded with a pianoforte duet, Haydn's "Gipsy Rondo," by Misses M. Nacroji and B. Duggan, both of whom showed themselves to be very promising pupils. The cosmopolitan character of the Victoria High School, which is one of its pleasantest features, was well shown up in this programme, in which the children of three or four different communities took part together with the utmost harmony. The National Anthem, which was sung from behind the wings of the stage by the pupils, was led by little Miss Smith and her violin, who alone appeared in front. A general dispersal now took place; and the time occupied in waiting for carriages was well employed by most of the ladies present in an inspection of the numerous specimens of needle-work done during the past year, all of which were good, and some of a very high class indeed. It is very probable that the next prize distribution will take place in the new school building, at 80, Civil Lines. The site of this is ample as regards accommodation, but still it is somewhat unfortunate in its surroundings, being rather shut in with regard to the free ventilation of pure air.

The proceedings began with the reading of the annual report by Prof. Oxhenham. We take the following extracts from that document:—

This is the thirteenth anniversary of the Victoria High School, and it is a source of the deepest thankfulness to Mrs. Sorabji and her co-adjutors to be able to report upon its continued prosperity and usefulness. Besides educating Christian, Parsee and Brahmin girls to be a comfort and a blessing in their own homes, the school has sent out no fewer than thirteen girls as teachers in schools or families. Some of these matriculated from the school, others passed the higher standards, and all are now earning an honourable livelihood. Notable among these is Miss Cornelia Sorabji, the first girl-graduate of Western India, who was a student-teacher for five years in the school, matriculated from it in 1882, and having taken her degree in the Bombay University, is now engaged as Senior Fellow in the Gujerat Arts College, and lectures to the final B. A. students in English literature. One important fact that should not be lost sight of is that the Victoria High School was the first to attract within its precincts the daughters of the native gentry of Poona, and it is pleasant to observe that many of the Parsee and Brahmin young ladies in this place, who now so gracefully mix in European society, and thus bear their share in bridging the gulf that divides the races in this land, call the Victoria High School their alma *mater*. The chief success to notice this year is the purchase of valuable freehold property in the vicinity of St. Paul's Church, from Khan Bahadur Framji Ardaseer, for the moderate amount of Rs. 25,000. Mrs. Sorabji feels that she cannot speak highly enough of the generous conduct of Khan Bahadur Nowroji Framji, the honoured son of the above-named gentleman, in this transaction. He had helped her from the beginning in her work, and stood firm to his early-given promise of help in the future. True to the spirit of his ancestors, whose laws are proverbially regarded as unalterable, he sold Mrs. Sorabji the said property for Rs. 25,000, though others had offered him from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 for the same. It may not be clearly understood that the money collected for the building fund by appeals put forth in this country, and by Mrs. Sorabji's exertions in England, has all been formally made over for the sake of the permanency of the work to the Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society, with which the school has been affiliated for the last ten years. The public and those who have contributed towards the building have the satisfaction of knowing that the responsibility of maint

Sorabji remarks, that the intense interest felt in India and its sons and daughters, and the love and sympathy displayed by England's good and great for a people whom they have never seen, are things quite beyond her powers of description, while the memory of the unspeakable kindness shown to herself during her travels in England, Scotland, and Ireland, will ever remain with her.

Prof. Oxenham, in commenting upon the report, said it was eminently satisfactory, and showed that the school was in a very flourishing condition. The proprietors and managers of the school had at last succeeded in obtaining a freehold site for their building, and they had done a very sensible thing in placing the funds at their disposal in the hands of a society who, the speaker supposed, would give greater permanence to Mrs. Sorabji's school. For although she had started the institution, she could hardly expect to preside over it for as many generations as they all hoped the school would continue to exist. He thought that all of them who were present that day knew Mrs. Sorabji's school, and knew what success had attended her efforts on behalf of the institution. As they were all aware, at that time of the Poona season, they heard a great deal of quite another kind of competition, and speaking with all deference to the sporting gentlemen, he thought that the training which the young pupils received at the school in order to equip them for their race in life was, at least, as important as any run on the Poona race course. (Hear, hear.) The education which Mrs. Sorabji had given to her own daughters was, perhaps, most valuable when it was directed to the training of those of her pupils who were destined to follow her footsteps. There was a very old proverb about its being very easy to get the guardians, but not so very easy to find men to guard the guardians. So it was comparatively easy to train the children, but who was to train the trainers. They knew that Arnold was at once a brilliant schoolmaster and a successful trainer of those who wished to become teachers, and in Poona Mrs. Sorabji was *facile princeps* among the lady-trainers. He had been reading lately a very interesting "Life" of the late Mr. Forster—one of the most interesting books that had been published this year—and those who had read this book would very well remember how there was a very great difficulty at the time when Mr. Forster was minister of education, a difficulty so great that it not only divided the liberal party but also divided Mr. Gladstone's cabinet, and that was the religious difficulty. But happily that difficulty does not exist in India. Here the Government lends its support with an impartial hand to the Jesuits, Mrs. Sorabji and the Presbyterians alike, and they had now an eminent Presbyterian selected by Government as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University. But the religious difficulty had nevertheless cropped up in India in a very peculiar form, and that was in an attempt to discover a moral text-book suitable for all classes of people. So long, however, as that was the only form in which the religious difficulty had presented itself in India, he thought that they might consider themselves a great deal fortunate. In Mrs. Sorabji's school they had found an example of what might be accomplished in order to obtain the objects which were very much desired both by the Government of India and the Government of Bombay, namely, the promotion of female education and female trainers and the furtherence of private effort in doing that great work which Government could not possibly do completely by itself, but which no civilised Government could afford to neglect. (Applause.) With these remarks the speaker moved the adoption of the report.

Prizes were then distributed by Lady Reay.

The chairman, addressing the assembly, said, he was sure they would all agree in regretting the absence of H. E. the Governor. The failure of the monsoon in the Ahmednuggur district had given some cause for anxiety, and his Excellency, who was anxious to see the state of things for himself on the spot, had gone thither, and was therefore unable to be present at that meeting. In Lord Reay's absence, Mrs. Sorabji, the chairman continued, had done him the honour of asking him to preside, and although public speaking was an art which he was afraid he had not yet acquired, being very much interested in the welfare of the school, he felt that hers was an application which he could not well refuse. The school was started thirteen years ago as a private enterprise by Mrs. Sorabji, and since that time it had been affiliated with the Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society. But to all intents and purposes, the Victoria High School was a private enterprise, of which Mrs. Sorabji was the manager and proprietor, and in the conduct of which she had for many years been most ably aided by her daughters. From all he gathered, it was to this school that they owed many educated native ladies who now adorned Poona society. They were indebted to the training received in the school for the culture and refinement which distinguished them. Mrs. Sorabji was a native-Christian of remarkable energy and courage, and was enthusiastically devoted to the cause of female education. She had a remarkable facility of inspiring her daughters, and all her co-adjutors, with the same energy and enthusiasm which she herself possessed in this cause. A special feature of the school was that Mrs. Sorabji and her daughters did not confine themselves to the ordinary routine of teaching, but they had made a special study of the art of teaching, and brought to bear, with singular success, the result of that study on the education of their pupils. The Government Inspector, who invariably held up a very high standard, and who was a hard man to please, had annually presented to Government a very satisfactory report of the Victoria High School. During the few years that the school had been in existence, thirteen young ladies, as appeared from the report, had gone forth from this institution as teachers in private families and schools. This proved what Professor Oxenham had mentioned, that the school supplied a great want felt in this country, namely, a special and well-trained staff of teachers, particularly for the education of girls. If any further proof of the successful teaching at this school were needed, it might be found in the fact that out of the seven daughters of Mrs. Sorabji, three had matriculated from this school, and one of them, after having attended the Deccan College, had graduated with special honours, and had received, as the first girl-graduate of Western India, the special congratulations of the Vice-Chancellor. (Applause.) That young lady was now pursuing the educational course, and held an honoured position as senior Fellow in the Guzerat Arts College. (Hear, hear.) They had also seen that day another instance in Miss Charlotte Blunt, who matriculated from this school last year, and who had received that day a medal at the hands of Lady Reay. It was a very important fact that the fees which were payable for education in the Victoria High School were considerably lower than the fees payable at similar institutions in Poona. The school thus met a want which had been much felt by certain classes in Poona, and it enabled a large number of parents to give their children an excellent education, which, otherwise, they would not probably have been able to give them. Another striking feature of the school was that although it was principally attended by European girls, there was always a large sprinkling of native girls. The experiment of teaching in the same class native and European girls was one of very great importance, and the remarkable success which had attended it was a matter on which Mrs. Sorabji and her daughters were to be highly congratulated. (Hear, hear.) He ought not to omit to mention that the school was now going to have a house of its own. Mrs. Sorabji had made a very remarkable tour in England, and as the result of much hard work she had brought back with her a handsome sum of money subscribed by liberal and charitable people in England, in order to enable her to start a building for the Victoria High School. With the assistance of a grant, which she hoped to obtain from Government, she would soon be able to erect a building of ample accommodation for the growing numbers of her pupils, and she had been most generously aided in her efforts by Khan Bahadur Framji Ardasheer and his son, Khan Bahadur Nowroji Framji, who had conveyed to her, at very much less than its proper price, a valuable site for the school. (Applause.) Mrs. Sorabji's aim now was that the building should be conveyed in trust to the Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society, so that it would really become not Mrs. Sorabji's own property, but one of the public institutions of Poona. (Applause.) He was sure the whole meeting would cordially join him in wishing Mrs. Sorabji and her co-adjutors an increased measure of success, from year to year, in the cause of female education in Poona. In conclusion, on behalf of Mrs. Sorabji and her daughters, the chairman tendered thanks to Lady Reay for her kindness in attending and distributing the prizes. (Applause.)

MONSIEUR TAINE ON THE BEAUTY OF English Ladies.

—The point which seems particularly to have impressed itself upon the mind of this brilliant French writer, with respect to "English beauties," *is* the "dazzling purity of their complexions." Doubtless, nature has richly endowed our country women in this respect, but art has done no less, in supplying such an exquisite preparation as Rowlands' Kalydor, which so far aids nature as to remove freckles, tan, sunburn, prickly heat, redness and roughness of the skin, produces a pure and delicate complexion, and has a most soothing and purifying effect on the skin during the heat and dust of summer or cold and damp of winter. Ask chemists for Rowlands' Kalydor.

GOVERNMENT STATIONERY.

The report of the Superintendent of Stationery, dated 10th August, 1883, shows that the value of stock at the beginning and end of the year under review, calculated at "estimated rates," was Rs. 1,98,302 and Rs. 2,24,476 respectively. The receipts of and issues from the stationery stores were as follows:—Stores from England,—receipts, Rs. 1,86,985, issues, Rs. 1,66,050? Indian Stores,—receipts, Rs. 1,31,715 Issues, Rs. 126,477—totals Rs. 3,18,700, and Rs. 2,92,527.

The value of paper supplied to the various printing presses was Rs. 2,16,560 against Rs. 1,89,861 in the previous year, an increase having been found necessary in every case except two. This increase was particularly large in the case of the Postal Printing Press, Bombay. The Postmaster-General should be asked to explain it. The Superintendent's further report on the possibility of obtaining better country-made pen-knives and scissors than those now in use will be awaited.

The country-made blue-black ink manufactured by Abdul Karim, of which the substitution for Stephens' ink was ordered in the previous year, appears to have given satisfaction in the year under review; but a still greater saving to Government will be effected by the recently ordered substitution of the much cheaper, though equally good, ink made by Messrs. Sherafally Badrudin and Hormasji Rastamji of Bombay.

The result of the inquiries made regarding the paper manufactured at the Bhay Mills at Poona, is very satisfactory. Many sorts, chiefly printing and packing papers, of the estimated yearly value of Rs. 1,79,815, hitherto obtained from England, can now, it is found, be supplied by those mills. Inquiries are in progress regarding the possibility of obtaining therefrom some of the writing papers hitherto obtained from England, and also regarding the ability of the managers to supply a better kind of blotting paper than that hitherto issued from the stationery stores.

It is probably too early to form a definite opinion as to the success of the trial given to cloth made at the Egerton Mills for peons' clothing and for covering office desks. The question of the possibility of obtaining in India cloth for clothing the police is still engaging the attention of the Superintendent of Stationery, and as Bombay is the only province which still obtains such cloth from England it may reasonably be expected that the Superintendent's inquiries will have the desired result.

The postage scales made at Aligarh and referred to in the resolution on the report of 1886-87 have not hitherto been found satisfactory, and the inquiries made regarding red tape seem to show that it cannot at present be conveniently purchased in India.

The value of country-made stores (excluding those which have not been substituted for European stores) purchased during the year was Rs. 1,21,983 against Rs. 82, 946 in the previous year; and in the current year as a consequence of the new arrangements for obtaining printing papers, much larger purchases may be expected. The gain to Government from the substitution is estimated at Rs. 58,291.

A copy of the report of the Superintendent of Stationery and of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Government of India with reference to paragraph 15 of their resolution No. 4,674, dated 3rd September, 1887.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 27.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

364-88—Little S F and N—Bapty Brothers Co. Ld vs Shapoorji Rustomji Aretunwala.

Long Causes.

30-87—Jefferson, B and D—Sakharam Gungaram Udar vs Tulsibai and others—Ardesir, H and D—Part heard.

506-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Gopal Thackersey and another vs Thackersay Morarji and others—Mansuklal and D.

10-88—Wadia and G—Rustomji Ruttonji Contractor vs Mannoo Ebna Loon—In person.

309-87—Wadia and G—Tribhowandas Venarsey and another vs Lallobhai Mathooradas and others—Mulji, B. B.

4-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Lalji Catchra and another vs Lalji Doongersey and others—Tyabji and D and Pestonji and R.

326-87—Pestonji and R—Barjorji Framji Lallee and another vs Lallji Doongersey and others—Tyabji and D, and in person.

135-88—Jefferson, B and D—Shapurji Hormusji vs F Abrle—Winter, B and B.

324-87—Mulji, B B—Gordhundas Khatao and another vs Khetsidas Hurmukhrai—Little, S F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE).

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

164-88—Bomanji and H—Ardesir Bejonji Soorti vs Bomonji Edulji Soonawala—Thakurdas, D and C.—Part heard.

184-88—Wadia and G—Thacker Goverdhundas Pitamber vs Thomas Rogers—Winter, B and B.

191-88—Crawford and B—Tavji Venayekrao Juggonath Sunkerset vs Luxmibai and another—Craigie L and O.

196-88—Khunderao M—Sadashew Bapoo Shenday vs, Thacker Juwa Visram—Mansuklal and D.

199-88—T A Bland—Beramji Bomanji vs Ballaji Juggonath Kotari—Tyabji and D.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Sept. 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 2.—Bombay Polo Tournament.
„ 3.—Bombay Polo Tournament.
„ 4.—Poona Horse Show.
„ 6.—Bombay Polo Tournament. Exhibition, Native Arts and Manufactures. Legislative Council, Poona.
„ 10.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 11.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 12.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 13.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 16.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 17.—Mysore Sky Races. Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 18.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 19.—Mysore Sky Races. Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 20.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 22.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 17.—Hyderabad Races. Sonepore Races.
„ 20.—Hyderabad Races. Sonepore Races.
„ 22.—Hyderabad Races. Sonepore Races.
„ 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 15.—Dinner to Lord Dufferin Byculla Club.
„ 19.—Madras Races.
„ 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting). Madras Races.
„ 24.—Madras Races.
„ 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting). Madras Races.
„ 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 25th September, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·909
Temperature of the Air	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	74·6
Relative humidity of Air	·790
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	8·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·7
Minimum do., do (read at 8 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of Wind.*	N.NW, NE, NW, WNW. NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	230
Fall of rain	0·00
Total fall during month	4·91
„ year	56·54
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th Sept.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Haji Cassam steamer Taif, Captain H Schumacker, cleared out yesterday, for Mauritius via Madras with a general cargo.

The ss Maple Branch, 1,735 tons, Captain W R McMontrey, cleared outwards yesterday for Dunkirk, laden with a general cargo.

The Barque Sator, Captain A M Neilson, cleared yesterday for Mojunga and Port Natal, with a general cargo and thirty passengers on deck.

The Asiatic steamer Peshwa, 1,399 tons, Captain J Carson, cleared last evening for Calcutta and the coast ports with a general cargo and ten deck passengers for several ports.

The Italian steamer Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain E De Nigri, which arrived in port on Tuesday evening from Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang, had a general cargo, besides one first-class and nine deck passengers on board.

The Mc Iver line steamer Cuba, 1,374 tons, Captain H Agnew, from Liverpool via Karachi, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, with a general cargo and the following saloon passengers:—Mrs Fairweather, Mrs. Jolly and four sons, Mrs Phillips, Miss Keating, Miss Mear, Mr Watson and Miss Watson, and three children.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Arabia	2311	G. Laird	A	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Europa	1492	L. Jones	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ M. Branch	1755	McMontrey	K	J. Mackintosh.
„ Kangra	1466	Ingram	L	S. I. S. N. Co.
„ Sutlej	2143	W. D. Worcester	D	P. & O. S. N. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Surat	1676	Speck	1	P. & O. Co.
„ Kashgar	1555	F. Speck	2	P. & O. Co.
„ Taif	878	H. Schumacker.	3	Hajee Kassum.
Brgs. John Davi	1013	H. Corcker	4	Visram Ebram & Co.
„ D. Balduino.	3000	G. Dodero	6	F. Bozzoni.
„ Sumatra	1406	Breeze	7	Hajee Kassum.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From
25	Bormida (s)	De Nigri	Hongkong.
	Cuba (s)	Agnew	Liverpool, Aug. 22.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
26	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Catch Mandvie.
	Maple Branch (s)	McMontrey	Dunkirk.

The following vessels will sail to-day:—
Steamer Taif, Schumacker, for Mauritius.
Barque Sator, Neilson, for Port Natal.
Steamer, Peshwa, Carson, for Calcutta and Coast.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Sumatra, for Dunkirk.
„ Java, for Zanzibar, Mozambique, &c.
„ Bormida, for China.
„ Cuba for Dunkirk, and Glasgow.
„ Kangra, for London, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
21 Crathorne s ..... M. Culloch ..... Cardiff, August 4.
Tibre s ..... Saunt ..... Colombo, Sept. 14.
23 Bo hwell Castle s/l. Todd ..... Bombay, Sept. 14.
C. of Cambridge. John Marr ..... Liverpool, Aug. 22.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 21.—Steamers Ludia, Maharani and a steamer (numbers not shown).
Sep 22.—Steamers Wardha, Wing Sang, Shahjehan and Cuina, and Barque Elliot,

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
23 India s ..... London.
Oxford s ..... Bombay.
24 Clan Lamons ..... Cocoanada.
Asia s ..... Calcutta.

Sept. DEPARTURES.
22 Clan Macgregor s. ..... London.
23 India s ..... Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s,—270 bales hemp, Volkart Bros; 25 cwts deer horns, F M Damia; 50 cwts deer horns, J M Remtoola; 50 cwts myrabolams, K Khooshall; 11 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Sutlej s,—15 cases nutmegs C Ramji; 6,100 cwts wheat, J Fachiri; 2,576 cwts wheat and 1,250 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Sumatra s,—3,999 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 1,100 cwts rapeseed 4,000 cwts linseed, Lyon and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, 1,995 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, 4,000 cwts poppy seed, 2,000 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts rapeseed, R Caderbhai; 325 cwts buffalo horns, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asama s,—9,200 cwts wheat and 2,009 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
Arabia s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—795 cwts linseed, B and A Hormarji; 125 bales cottonfly, E Spinner and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bormida s—40 bales twist, J Campbell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Surat s—63 cwts raisins, P F Talati; 42 chests opium, C Ebram; 42 chests opium, S J David and Co; 5 chests opium, B M Kapadia; 14 chests opium, Tatta and Co; 10 bales twist, and 27 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 70 tons old iron, R Tyabji; 5 chests opium, C M Bhesania; 13 chests opium, J Peerbhai and Co,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Surat s—40 bales twist, and 18 chests opium, Tatta and Co; 46 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 22 chests opium S Abraham; 92 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 2 chests opium, K Kalooram; 42 chests opium, and 29 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 33 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 9 chests opium, N J Sassoon.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda s—82 bales cotton, R Luchmandass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPT. 26.

Lower, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Staff, on leave, from Bangalore.
Campbell, Lt-Col, 23rd Madras L I, on duty, from Hoshangabad.

DEPARTURES.—SEPT. 25.

Lecky, Capt, R A, from leave, to Ahmednagar.

SEPT. 26

Hall, Lieut, Royal Fusiliers, on leave, to Ceylon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, September 27, 1888.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters on Wednesday next, the 3rd October 1888, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

The two Troops will parade at the back of the Town Hall on Friday evening, the 28th instant, at 5-30 precisely for a march out.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MAGIC ASTHMA CURE! MESSRS. COOPER MADON & Co., LD.—I have recommended your specific as being a radical cure.—P. M. Cabral. Your "Magic Cure" for Asthma has perfectly cured me of the complaint.—E. D'Costa. Your "Magic Cure" did me a great deal of good.—Mrs. Evans. Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 per bottle. Sole Proprietors; COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.

CHINA AS A NAVAL POWER.

In these days of almost universal warlike preparations, when the chief energies of the Great Powers of Europe, and of the small too, are directed to the multiplication of armies and the fitting out of great Fleets, and when the war cloud seems to hover over all from St. Petersburg to Portsmouth, writes a correspondent to a London paper, it may perhaps be useful to turn our eyes further Eastward for a little, and see what the great nations of Asia are doing in the game of getting ready for the day of reckoning.

In such a survey, he remarks, China, with her almost countless millions, naturally come first amongst the nations of the Orient, who are quite independent of European interference and control. Except the Army of the North, and which, after all, forms but a small portion of the military strength of the Empire, in point of numbers, at least, very little precise or reliable information is in the possession of foreigners, or, for the matter of that, is known to the people of China herself. The Army which the Grand Secretary, Li Hung Chang, has grown, so to speak, since the days of the Taiping Rebellion is, however, the best drilled, equipped, and officered in the Empire, and its *morale* is higher than that of any other portion of the defensive forces of China. But it is the naval and not the land forces that at the present time are brought the more prominently into notice by reason of the important series of manœuvres which have been in progress in the neighbourhood of Port Arthur, and in which the full strength of the Peiyang, or Northern Fleet, took part. A great number of people at home almost invariably connect the idea of countless flotillas of quaintly-shaped and picturesque-looking, but piratical craft with the idea of the naval forces of the Celestial Empire. In the pictures of the war with China in 1854, when Admiral Seymour destroyed so many hundred of these junks in the Bogue and the waters around Hong-Kong, where the blue expanse is now ploughed up all day long by the incessant movements of the masses of shipping, this association of ideas was perfectly correct. But in the thirty odd years which have elapsed, since then a great many changes have come to pass even in this slowly-moving old Empire, where they count centuries for our decades.

A STRIKING REVOLUTION.

The most striking revolution which these thirty odd years have brought about is, undoubtedly, that in the naval forces of the Empire. It may rather astonish people at home to hear that the Chinese squadron is, as far as material and armament at least go, quite a match for, if not superior to, the British Fleet in Chinese waters. The subject is one worthy of serious attention when we consider, in connection with it, the fact that it is only thirty-four years since the naval strength of China was a thing that only provoked the risible faculties of our naval men who had practical acquaintance with the subject. But I can assure you that at the present day a very different opinion is entertained by her Majesty's naval officers respecting the naval strength of the Power in whose waters they are stationed. In the course of the last two years I have, on various occasions, had conversations with different officers of her Majesty's navy on the relative strength of the two fleets under comparison, and the result has almost invariably been in favour of the Chinese. The comparison, it must be understood, was so far, only applied to the respective squadrons in the northern waters. Her Majesty's squadron in Chinese and Japanese waters includes some twenty-one war ships, varying in size from the Imperieuse, of 8,500 tons (not yet arrived), to the Tweed, twin screw-iron gunboat of 3·3 tons. By the addition of the Imperieuse, no doubt, the British naval force in Chinese waters will be greatly improved; for her predecessor, the Audacious, has grown too much behind the age in armament and speed to be of any great use in actual warfare. Indeed, the same remark could be applied to most of the ships of the British navy that we see in China. The retiring flag-ship would make a very good guard-ship; such corvettes as the Sapphire, Constance, and Satellite would make admirable training ships, but they are utterly unfit to cope with such swift, powerful, and heavily-armed vessels as the new Armstrong and the new Stettin cruisers, Lai-Yuan, King-Yuan, Ching-Yuen, and Chi-Yuen, which are the latest additions to the Chinese Northern Fleet. Indeed, taking ship for ship in his own fleet and those in the British squadron north of Hongkong, the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, may well feel proud of the success which his efforts to establish a means of maritime offence and defence for his country have attained.

CHINA'S JACKTARS.

It may be answered with much force that, in the composition of the splendid-looking fleet that recently left the Peko for a two weeks' cruise for the special benefit of the great Viceroy himself, with a select few foreign guests, more attention had been paid to the *materiel* than to the men, without which the best ships and guns would be useless. But it takes generations to beget that all-conquering dash and dogged courage which have ever distinguished the British tars. Still, the feeling that a nation who is only just beginning to shake off the dust of ages from her feet, and to enter the race with competitors she so long affected to despise, has already such a fleet must not be at all a comfortable one for those who know the value of such wise preparations as China is now making for taking her place amongst militant nations. The evolutions under notice here have elicited the highest terms of approval from all who had the opportunity of witnessing them, and the feeling of the British naval officers who met the fleet on its way to the rendezvous is one of complete surprise at really seeing all at once that China, in so few years, has been able to acquire such a formidable force both in ships and guns. The flagship the Ting-Yuen, on which the Viceroy and his party travelled, is a very fine type of her class, albeit she is a little obsolete now. She was launched at Stettin in February, 188 , from the Vulcan Dockyard. She is of the first-class ironclad frigate type, and is in all points very similar to the German man-o'-war Sachsen. Her driving power is furnished by a twin-screw, with engines of 6,200 horse-power nominal, her displacement is 7,430 tons, her engines, boilers, and magazines are well protected with vertical armour 14 inches in thickness, of English steel and iron. Her armament consists of four breech-loading Krupp guns of 30 c.m., or 12·0 inches English, capable of throwing a shell of 725lbs. These formidable engines of destruction are mounted upon two echeloned turrets, covered with 12-inch iron plates. Such is Li Aung Chang's flagship, and the Chen-Yuen, the second big ship of the fleet, is exactly similar in every point. True, their speed is not anything like that of ships of recent construction, like the Imperieuse, but it is fully up to that or the Audacious, and their draught of water is lighter while their coal-carrying capacity is greater.

TWO ARMSTRONG CRUISERS.

Next in importance come the two new Armstrong cruisers, the Ching-Yuen and the Chi Yuen, built last year by the famous constructors whose name they bear. They are probably the most formidable vessels of their class afloat, having had expended upon them the best labour of the most skilful naval architects. The results are at once apparent; but as these two ships have recently been described very fully in various English newspapers, it will be sufficient here to generalise their most striking features. They are built of the best steel, have a draught of only 17 feet aft, with 2,300 tons displacement; so that they are specially adapted for navigating the dangerous and shoaling Chinese waters. They are each driven by two sets of horizontal triple expansion screw engines by Humphrys, Tennant, and Co., London, capable of working to 6,500 horse-power. These were sufficient to give nearly 19 knots during the manœuvres, in which quick, sudden movements were necessary. Comparing this speed with that of her Majesty's ship Leander, the British war-ship nearest to their class in these waters we find that the Armstrong Chinese cruisers can give nearly four knots an hour to the Leander, which is quite a greyhound in comparison to the Cordelia, Sapphire, Constance, Satellite, and most of her Majesty's ships on the station of about the same displacement. In fact, unless the Imperieuse fulfils the expectations held concerning her steaming powers there is not a single British war-ship in the waters of the Far East that could touch either the Ching-Yuen or her sister the Chi-Yuen. Let us look at the armour and armament of each of these vessels briefly. Their short-resisting power is not found in an armour belt as in the new Stettin cruisers, which will be referred to later on, but in their turtle-back steel protective deck varying from two to four inches thick, which covers the deck from stem to stern. The armament is of the most powerful and advanced pattern. Two 8½ inch twelve-ton Krupp guns are mounted on a steel-protected turntable in the fore part worked by hydraulic power. On the poop is another Krupp gun of the same pattern and size worked by hand power. There are in addition two six-inch Armstrong breechloaders standing on Vavasseur centre-pivot carriages, and capable of being fired ahead, on either beam, or else astern. Each ship has four tubes for firing Whitehead torpedoes, of the latest pattern, two being capable of being fired before and abaft the beam by means of moveable tubes connected with the ship's side by the ball and socket joint. There are, of course, also a large auxiliary armament, consisting of numerous Hotchkiss and Gatling machine guns of the newest pattern. With a European crew and officers these two vessels would give a good account of themselves in an engagement with the best of her Majesty's ships here, perhaps excepting the Imperieuse, and even with a well-trained Chinese crew like that now working in them, and with such an experienced commander as Captain Yin Chao Kwei, who commands the Ching-Yuen, and who served for three years in the Black Prince and Invincible, if she met an enemy she was afraid to tackle she could show a clean pair of heels to almost any British ship east of Singapore.

GERMAN-BUILT VESSELS.

Nor are the two new Stettin cruisers, the Lai-Yuan and the King-Yuan, much less formidable. They are somewhat heavier in tonnage and lighter in guns than their English sister ships; but their speed, with engines indicating 5,000 horse-power, at forced draught, is only given at 15½ knots per hour, and experts here have pronounced their fittings as inferior to the ships from Messrs. Armstrong's yard. Like the English-built cruisers, they are built in bulkheads. They have each two Krupp's 21 c.m. 84-inch twelve-ton breech-loading guns, worked from a turntable, forward, protected by a barbette of three-inch steel; two 15 c.m. 6-inch 44-ton guns, mounted on carriages forward amidships. They are fitted with exactly the same torpedo-tube arrangement as the Armstrong cruisers, and have a similar extensive and formidable auxiliary armament of Hotchkiss and Gatling guns. They also, on account of their small draught, could be navigated where only such vessels as the Heroine and Mutine, screw composite sloops of only 1,130 tons and 1,120 horse-power, with a considerably weaker armament, could be successfully manœuvred. Each of these four cruisers, which were brought out from Europe a few months ago by Admiral Lang, have many features of great utility in war time, which are alone possessed by them, as far as the Chinese waters are concerned. Amongst others are very powerful search lights, and electric sights on the guns for night-firing. And again, the Armstrong cruisers can converge the entire fire of their guns on one point, and discharge the pieces simultaneously by electricity—both great advantages, and only properly to be appreciated by men who have learned by practical experience. These four new cruisers are fitted with fighting masts, with steel shields to protect the men working the machine guns, and are the only vessels of their class in these waters.

CRUISERS AND TORPEDO BOATS.

In addition to these six very formidable ships there is the Chi-Yuen, a fine unrigged cruiser, of over 4,000 tons, built in Stettin in 1883, and partially-armoured. Her average speed, however, is only about twelve knots. She carries two Krupp guns, 21c.m., equalling 8,24 inches English, and firing a shell of 303lbs., with a charge of 99lbs. of powder, attaining a velocity of 1,657ft. She is also furnished with four large-sized torpedo tubes, and is altogether a very respectable-looking monster of her class. Then there are two Armstrong steel cruisers, Yang-Wen, and Chin-Yuen, of an older pattern, but still eminently useful vessels and fast enough for the work they are intended to do. I had almost forgotten about the famous torpedo boat Yarrow, which the Chinese naval authorities are going to take for their model in a number of torpedo boats they are about to construct in their own dockyard at Foochow. She is attached to the Chin-Yuen. A flotilla of ten gun-boats, some of them lightly armed and capable of steaming twelve knots; others of that slower class known as the "Alphabetical," and armed with one 35-ton gun, with the Kang-Chi, gunnery ship, and the Wei-Yuen, training ship, made up the squadron, from which it will be seen that Li Hung Chang's fleet is not a thing to be treated lightly; and although some of its ships are armed with the obsolete muzzle-loading guns, it would, if properly handled and manned, be found a very dangerous enemy for even our Eastern Fleet to attack in its present condition.

It must be recollected that the Peiyang Squadron only forms a portion of China's naval resources, and that though the Canton or Southern, and that having its head-quarters at Foochow, are still in a transitory stage, they are, too, growing, and that, by and bye, when the three fleets are brought under the same system and control, the maritime strength of the Empire will be greatly increased. As to the British Fleet in Eastern waters, it is necessary to observe that there always has to be a certain number of ships detached for the Japanese waters, and the Peiyang Squadron only has to visit the seas north of Shanghai while the British Fleet's domain ranges from Singapore up to Vladivostock.

CAUSES OF BONE DEFORMITIES IN CHILDREN.

What caused that club foot, that extra-thumb, those varied coloured eyes, those lumps on the fingers, those nodes, those tumours? Go back a little, and if you inquire carefully enough you will find out. They all have a cause. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, speaking of calling the doctor early in certain diseases, says (substantially) that the time to call the doctor was three or four hundred years before.

Mothers should not wean their young in January or February, for these two months "furnish almost exactly two thirds of the mortality of the entire year," and who can tell what life-long consequences these months entail? If the mother cannot nurse her child she should of course give it milk, which ought to be peptonised each time of using with Fairchild's Peptonising Powders. This is essential. A rickety child will make a man of inferior stature. When dentition is late and the child talks and walks late, suspect rickets.

It may be stated as a cardinal principle in the treatment of rickets that the success will be proportionate to the attention paid the diet and surroundings of the infant. One thing is certain, "the child should begin at once to take cod liver oil. The dose of the oil should be small at first (fifteen to twenty drops), and while it is being taken the motions should be watched for any appearance of oils in the stools; if this occur, the dose is too large, and must be diminished. . . . . Cod liver oil should never be omitted from the treatment" (Eustace Smith). An admirable means of giving cod liver oil to infants is in the Kepler Solution. A little of this can be taken on the little fingeres tip, when the child will often suck it with great satisfaction, on account of the pleasant taste of the malt. Of course the ailmentary track will receive the first attention. If the little one be troubled with flatuence and abdominal pain and tenderness, the food is not agreeing. A food may be poor and produce rickets, or it may be sufficiently nutritive but unassimilable, and cause them. The administration of phosphates alone has been shown to be inadequate.—"Health," London.

EPICURES.

The interpretation of the term "epicure" is one given over to the luxuries of the table. Seldom, we think, have the teachings of a great philosopher been more perversely misinterpreted than the doctrines of Epicurus. The Epicureans at the first were not sensual, and pleasure and pain were considered respectively the greatest good and the greatest evil. No one who held that pain was the greatest evil would commend gluttony, but on the contrary, prescribed moderation in all things. If he saw in pleasure the greatest good, he would also see in all that kept the functions permanently healthful and the senses keenest, the highest means of attaining perfect enjoyment.

What are the effects of over-feeding? Disease and decay. Beyond a certain point degenerative processes start up. And as a scar upon the finger may tell of an injury half a century old, so the child even may be suffering from the dietary errors of the forefathers. Scrofula, gout, rheumatism, etc., exemplify this. Whenever a person has more food than required to perform his daily work and sustain life, he suffers. Too much meat will produce disease of the liver, kidneys, and no end of trouble. A super-abundance of sugars and starchy foods entails a list of dyspeptic symptoms well nigh endless in their nature. Fruits, condiments, etc, also have their resultant woes. Ordinarily, when a stomach is given too much to do, it sets up the signal of alarm, and declares its presence. A perfectly healthy person should never be aware of the presence of a stomach subjectively.

Suppose, now, a case where the individual is suffering from no present indiscretions, but from those of other years. Dyspepsia, heart-burn, flatulence, eructations, constipation, occasional looseness of the bowels, dizziness,

THE VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN JAPAN.

JAPAN—which is, generally speaking, pretty well used to being shaken up periodically by earthquakes—has been visited by a calamity which will be remembered, throughout the Mikado's dominions as one of the most terrible of modern times. For several weeks prior to the 28th ultimo, the whole of the north of China, and portions of Japan were disturbed by numerous intermittent tremblings and shocks of earthquake, of no very great severity, however. But writes a Shanghai correspondent :—

It was, at first, believed, from the] nature, direction, and duration of the shocks, that we should presently hear of one of the periodic volcanic visitations which upheave the Phillippines, and this feeling was shared by some seismologists in Tokyo. But it was Japan this time which was to be the centre of volcanic activity. Bandaisan, the terminal peak of a small block of hills, about five thousand eight hundred feet in height, lying on the northern side of the beautiful Lake Inawashiro, which is distant less than one hundred and fifty miles from Yokohama, has long been famous for its hot springs, to which the Japanese resort in large numbers in Summer. These springs would, no doubt, seem to bear evidence of the volcanic origin of the mountain, but there was nothing in its outline up to the present to indicate that it once was a volcano ; nor is there any recorded statement, I believe, that it was active in modern times. But there is preserved in local tradition—in the East, often the truest historian—a legend that, in bygone ages, there was a high range of mountains where the placid lake now lies, and that they disappeared in some awful volcanic upheaval and change. On the sides of Bandaisan, moreover, there are, here and there amongst the long grass and bright-coloured flowers, to be seen sticking up masses of scoriaceous rock, which would tend to confirm the belief that the local tradition is correct.

Within recent years, Bandaisan has been brought within comparatively easy access of Tokyo by the Japan Railway Company's line, which terminates at a place called Koriyama, a journey of about seven hours. Thence a jinricsha transports the traveller to the western shore of the lake, a distance of twenty-eight English miles ; and a comfortable steamer carries him across the lake, which is here about ten miles wide, and leaves him at the foot of the mountain. The number of foreign visitors to Bandaisan is comparatively few, but the natives flock there in great numbers every year, after the silk-worm harvest has been gathered, and the rice planted in the paddy-fields. Upon the sides, and around the foot of the mountain, there is generally to be found in Summer, a population of about six or eight thousand, divided into several large villages. On the morning of the 15th inst., the people were startled by an unusually severe shock of earthquake, to which use does not reconcile the Japanese in the least ; on the contrary, they seem to grow more terrified at each successive experience. The frightened inhabitants rushed out of their houses and made for the foot of the mountain, some of them carrying their most valuable portables, but the majority flying, falling, shrieking, with but one object—to save their lives—down the steep side of the hill, which trembled and heaved beneath their feet. Suddenly, a great dense black pillar rose, with an appealing noise like a thousand rolls of thunder in one, from the apex of the mountain reaching the sky which became as dark as night. The people awed by the terrible phenomenon, stood still in most instances, and then, turning their eyes upwards for a moment, fell prone upon the heaving bosom of the earth, in mute terror. They fancied that the final destruction of the world by fire had come. Blacker and blacker grew the sky, the ground underneath their feet undulated like the sea, the fearful, roaring noises increased momentarily, noxious gases choked them, and the black pillar, alone in the sky, was seen to spread out, like an umbrella, over the whole horizon. Then showers of red-hot ashes, massive stones, showers of sulphur, and volumes of boiling water descended, dealing instant and horrible death to hundreds of the unhappy multitude, who were mostly lying down on their faces in the open air, while a few tried to crawl, on all fours—for it was impossible to stand on the rocking ground—to a place of shelter. The bodies of horses, cattle, sheep, and other animals were mingled amongst the crushed, burnt, and parboiled remnants of humanity that strewed the ground of the villages, while most of the houses were in ruins.

In many places fire, caused by the fall of the timber-built houses, lent another phase of horror to the scene, which could only be compared to Dante's conception of Hell, with the writhing, disfigured bodies meeting the eye on all sides. Huge hoary oaks and pine trees, centuries old, were torn from their roots, and hurled heavenwards. From the rents in the ground, fountains of flame, water, and ashes burst forth into a grand but diabolic display, dealing fresh destruction around. The tops of these terrible jets were so high that they could not be reached by the eye. The greater number of the deaths was caused by the wretched people being struck with fiery rocks, or buried in scorching ashes ; but some were caught up in the jets from the fissures in the earth and projected upwards with terrific force, and then descended, all broken, blackened, and bereft of human semblance, amongst their late companions. In many places, dead bodies of men and women, scarcely distinguishable from each other were found suspended across the limbs of trees. The crest of the mountain seemed to be lifted bodily upwards, and then to fall with a terrific crash, while flares of dazzling crimson and purple shot up from the mouth of the crater. Occasionally a heavy rock descended, amidst the smaller stones and scoriæ, and crushed and cut the already mutilated bodies afresh. The greater part of the side of the mountain was buried in stones and ashes to a depth of twelve feet, in some places to as much as twenty. The eruption lasted for fully two hours. At about ten a. m. its violence began to abate, though the ground shivered and shook for hours afterwards. Then the sad work of relieving the sufferers, and ascertaining the extent of the calamity, was begun by the survivors amongst the authorities, who behaved with coolness and courage. In the village of Wakamatsu alone, two hundred houses were found entirely buried, with their inmates, numbering over five hundred. In one place fifty horribly mutilated bodies were recovered, and forty-five dead horses were also dug out. In the village of Inawashiro, the River Nagase, which enters the lake, had its waters completely dammed by the formation of a new embankment, and a further calamity by flood was threatened The people of the village escaped fairly well, having rushed to the edge, and even into the water of the lake, for safety. Several adjacent villages were completely overwhelmed, and their sites covered with mounds of ashes and heaps of rock, one of them, Hihara, a very populous little place, having been transformed into a high hill. At one spa alone, called Kawakami, there were about sixty visitors, not one of whom escaped. At another, Iwahashi, no vestige of the thirty visitors who were there in the morning remains. Three large hamlets in the vicinity of Hihara, with all their population, have disappeared altogether. In the village of Nagasaga ninety-eight corpses were found and twenty-five houses demolished. Some horrible details are given by the Japanese native Press. One from the *Mainichi Shimbum* says :—"A woman fled from the eruption with her child tied to her back. As she stumbled onwards, a large red-hot stone blew past and crushed the baby. Its blood was scattered all over its mother's body ; but she, strange to say, escaped uninjured, and, carrying her red burden, managed to reach Wakamatus." Latest estimates put the number of deaths at about a thousand, but the exact total can never be known. The wounded, who number more than the dead, and whose sufferings were of the most terrible description, were carried in from the outlying places to a great building, used as a school-house, in Inawashiro. Destruction to all vegetable life extends to a radius of two *ri*, five English miles, from the mountain. Many of the dead bodies were found stark-naked, and hundreds of the fugitives arrived at places of safety in the same wretched condition.

THE WORD "ENGLAND."

DR. BENING, a German Government official, professes to have discovered a new derivation for the name England, or the English. The word, he contends, does not originate, as has for a thousand years been supposed, from the Angles, or from the district of Angelu, in Schleswig, but from the Engern, a numerous and very powerful Saxon race, formerly living near the banks of the Weser. He bases his theory partly on the statements of the old British monk, Gildas. He lived considerably earlier than Bede, and speaks only of the Saxons who colonized Britain. Dr. Bening points out that, in Schleswig, Engelland is very small, and now has barely eight thousand inhabitants ; moreover, it lies on the Baltic, not on the North Sea, like the country of the Engern.

"HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS."—A wonderful medicine for mental overwork. W. F. Tinnivelly, writes on August 14, 1888 :—"I think I derived great benefit from the Pearls mentally, taking generally one a day with my *chota hazri* and a second one early in the evening when I had extra hard work." 10s. 6d., or Rs. 6-5 per bottle. Sole Agents, COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

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A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with add comfort to Visitors and Residents.

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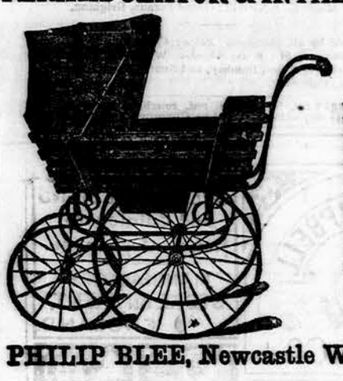

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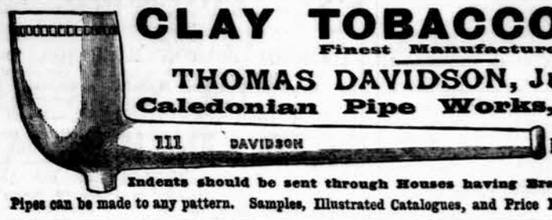

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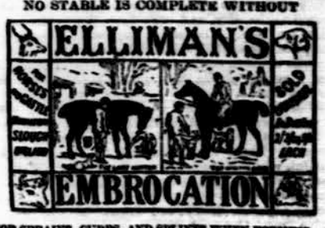

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